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June 15: Important Date for Conservatives

An election victory for South Carolina's Albert Watson could help advance the conservative cause nationwide.

A courageous South Carolinian has set the politcal scene for a "profile in courage" chapter which may well give conservatives the post-election "pick-me-up" they have been looking for.

He is Albert Watson, who in 1962 was elected a freshman Democrat to Congress and this year resigned his seat in order to run as a Republican. A special election will be held June 15 to determine whether South Carolina elects its first GOP congressman since Reconstruction.

Candidate Albert Watson

Since entering the South Carolina legislature in 1955, Watson, a World War II Air Force veteran and a lawyer, has shown himself to be a consistent and highly articulate conservative. But other lawmakers have compiled similar backgrounds and stayed within the Democratic fold. Why, then, did he make his dramatic move?

Of the two major reasons for Watson's decision, the most immediate is his belief that the 550,000 people in his 2nd Congressional District (which includes the cities of Columbia, Aiken, Sumter and Orangeburg) are being punished for his open support of the GOP's 1964 standard-bearer, Barry Goldwater.

For this support, he, along with Mississippi's John Bell Williams, was stripped of his seniority by the Democratic caucus last January. This meant that Watson would have less influence in his committees than those who had served less time in Congress than he.

Watson feels that "when they relegated me to a position of a second-class congressman within the Democratic party, they likewise relegated the people of the district to the same status, because my position in the last presidential election was overwhelmingly supported by the citizens of South Carolina."

Others, bitter at the treatment given Watson, recall that the Democrats refused to dish out similar punishment to Adam Clayton Powell, who still possesses the chairmanship of the House Education and Labor Committee in spite of his support of Dwight Eisenhower over Adlai Stevenson in 1956.

But Watson's second major reason is even stronger. Although his family has been strongly Democratic since Robert E. Lee, in announcing his switch to the GOP on January 12, Watson stated: "In my judgment, the Democratic party of Jefferson and Jackson, indeed the Democratic party of South Carolina, is dead. The party has abandoned its original ideals and principles and become the party of special interests and pressure groups. Today the attitude of the liberal extremists within the Democratic party is not only one of intolerance toward conservatives, but of actual vindictiveness toward conservatives in the South."

(Watson's words were not only descriptive but prophetic: Two months later, with Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach saying the South must "do penance," President Johnson was to push for the passage of a so-called voting rights bill that many consider retaliation against the conservative Southern states that voted for Barry Goldwater. Roman Hruska (R.-Neb.), a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, says the voting rights bill in its present form is as repressive as some of the Reconstruction acts passed after the Civil War.

(Under the Johnson bill the federal government, without any proof that state or local officials are engaged in voting discrimination, can send federal registrars into six Southern states, including South Carolina, and register illiterates.)

The June 15 special election promises to be a donneybrook. The Democratic party, particularly its liberal big-wigs in Washington, is desperately seeking to destroy Watson's political career. The defeat of this defector, Democratic strategists reason, would teach "renegades" a lesson, sidetrack a dynamic new GOP figure and help dampen the grass-roots fire for a conservative Republican party below the Mason-Dixon line.

Watson, Democrats recognize, is a man to be feared. Sincere, friendly and ruggedly handsome, he projects clearly and forcefully on that all-important political media, television.

Significantly, he comes from a district which has not given a majority to a Democratic party nominee in a presidential contest since 1944 and which gave Barry Goldwater a 2-to-1 margin over Lyndon Johnson last November.

The South Carolinian will have some impressive "big name" support. Sen. Strom Thurmond, who placed Watson's name before the state's GOP nominating convention, is determined to stand by him down to the wire. (Thurmond bolted to the GOP last fall and encouraged Watson's defection.) Barry Goldwater has gone to bat for him and former South Carolina governor and senator James Byrnes, who publicly supported Watson's endorsement of Barry Goldwater last fall, is also expected to be in Watson's corner.

A source close to Sen. Thurmond stated: "Albert is definitely a potential national figure. Not only would his victory this June prove a boon to conservatism, but it would in all likelihood set him on the road toward national conservative leadership."

What the Democrats acutely fear is that a victorious Watson would be in an excellent position to vie for the Senate seat of Olin Johnston in 1968, or even earlier should the ailing Johnston decide to quit, as has been rumored. (There is also a possibility that Watson might run for the governorship.)

A Watson victory in June, moreover, would strengthen Sen. Thurmond's prestige and position, thus appreciably lengthening the odds on Thurmond's chances for success when he has to run as a Republican for re-election in 1966.

Furthermore, a Watson victory would encourage other conservative defectors among the Democrats and demonstrate that the Republican rise in the South has little to do with racism or civil rights.

In 1960, before Goldwater's civil rights vote was an issue, Watson became head of "Democrats for Nixon" because Nixon espoused a more conservative economic philosophy than John F. Kennedy.

In switching to the GOP on January 12, Watson didn't allude to civil rights. Instead, he remarked:

"In choosing the Republican party, I am joining those congressmen who are fighting for South Carolina on our side against the Supreme Court decision to reapportion, while the Democrats are fighting against us. In joining the Republican party, I shall be working with those congressmen who believe that South Carolina should have the right to retain its state right-to-work law, while the Democrats are fighting to destroy it. Yes, in choosing the Republican party, I am joining those who are fighting for a strong, consistent and sensible foreign policy, and for a sound domestic program within the limits of our budget..."

Thus, a Watson victory would be a severe blow to liberal Democrats. They want to stop Watson now and, to this end, have promised to pour large sums of money into South Carolina's 2nd district to defeat him. As a Democratic National Committee source recently said, the Democrats will have "plenty of buttons and marbles" ready to go to work against Watson.

Labor leaders, spurred on no doubt by Watson's unflinching opposition to repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, the section which permits state right-to-work laws, are digging in for a tough, all-out campaign. Various pressure groups within the district are set to turn out in solid voting blocs against him. So desperate is the "get Watson" effort that a Democratic emissary contacted Watson's administrative assistant, a former college classmate and 1962 primary opponent, and told the aide there would be "plenty of money available" if he would leave Watson and campaign for the seat himself.

The national Democratic campaign organization and the liberal leadership in the House of Representatives have also thrown their full weight into the fight to defeat Watson's bid for re-election as a Republican.

Members of both groups recently arranged a royal reception for Watson's Democratic opponent, State Rep. Preston Callison, when he journeyed to the Nation's Capital on March 26. According to news reports, Callison was quickly taken in tow by Kenneth Harding, staff director of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee—an autonomous arm of the Democratic party's national campaign organization with the responsibility of pumping funds into the coffers of Democratic candidates.

Harding made sure that Callison had pictures taken with House Speaker John McCormack and space heroes Virgil Grissom and John W. Young. The photos are to be distributed throughout the 2nd district. Callison also met with other big-shot Democrats, including House Majority Leader Carl Albert and Sen. Olin Johnston, a Democratic party wheelhorse.

Callison, however, doesn't have everything going for him.

A freshman state legislator, he has yet to take a public stand on federal aid to education or Medicare. When contacted by *Human Events*, Callison claimed he hadn't read the bills and didn't think they would be issues in his campaign—a strange answer for a potential representative of the people. (Watson has forthrightly opposed both measures.) Callison did say he was opposed to repeal of right-to-work, but reminded *Human Events* he hadn't issued a public statement on it.

During the primary, moreover, by his own admission, he signed an oath agreeing to support his two liberal opponents if either one beat him. Both were for major segments of the "Great Society." John B. Culbertson, one of these primary opponents, stated: "I stand for Medicare and repeal of the right-to-work law. . . ."

Such fuzzing of the issues by Callison will not be helpful in a state which has honored forthrightness in its statesmen, from John C. Calhoun to Strom Thurmond.

Watson, not hiding his views but speaking out clearly on the conservative side of every major issue, is waging an intensive campaign. From his "Watson for Congress" headquarters in Columbia, he is traveling to all parts of his populous constituency, telling the voters of the importance of this contest.

"The whole country will be watching this single race," he states. "We are putting conservatism on the line here right in the wake of all those 'Great Society' promises. We must show that the Socialistic, welfare state program does not constitute the American consensus."

Whether Albert Watson will have the financial and organizational support to withstand the big pressure campaign being mounted against him remains to be seen. But he has no regrets about the financial or other sacrifices his decision entails. "If it cost me a hundred thousand dollars and I had to go into debt for the rest of my life, I'd still have to do this," he states. And the way he says it you know the opposition has quite a man on its hands.

WATSON NEEDS YOUR HELP

The liberal and big labor forces are going to spend vast sums of money to try to defeat Albert Watson because he is a symbol of growing Southern conservatism. Watson needs financial aid from conservatives across the nation. Any campaign donation will help. Send your checks to Citizens for Watson, P. O. Box 716, Columbia, S. C.

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Gas Warfare and Windy Rhetoric

By RUSSELL KIRK

To spare the lives of civilians, American forces in Viet Nam have used nausea-causing gas, tear gas, and similar chemical agents. A show of indignation has been made by six liberal Republican congressmen, six Labor members of Parliament, and an odd array of other

Rep. Charles McC. Mathias (Md.) was one of six Republican congressmen who wrote a letter to President Johnson protesting the use of gas in Viet Nam. The others were William Broomfield (Mich.), Frank Horton (N. Y.), John Lindsay (N. Y.), F. Bradford Morse (Mass.) and Stanley Tupper (Me.).

self-proclaimed humanitarians—including, of course, the Communist propagandists.

Now, really—would these self-righteous protesters prefer being shot, bombed, set afire by napalm, or otherwise extirpated, rather than being merely nauseated? Save me from their tender mercies. It is interesting to note that they have not objected to the use, during the same fights, of phosphorus anti-personnel bombs, a much more terrible "chemical warfare" weapon, the flaming fragments of phosphorus consuming the clothing and flesh of the enemy.

Since the First World War, deadly poison gases have been used only once or twice—by the Italians in Abyssinia, and recently, it is charged, by the Egyptians in the Yemen. Yet the powers have refrained from "toxic agents" not primarily because gases are horrible, but because gases are inefficient in warfare. (Surely gas is not more dreadful than napalm and other incendiaries, let alone atomic bombs.)

Twenty years ago, this commentator was a sergeant in the Chemical Warfare Service, experimenting with phosgene, mustard and other gases at Dugway Proving Ground in the Great Salt Lake Desert, and in the Withlacoochee Land Use Area, near Bushnell, Fla. During four years of large-scale testing, though several of our men were seriously injured, we suffered only one fatality—an elderly civilian consultant who drove through a field of phosgene without putting on his gas mask. Properly equipped and instructed troops are virtually immune to gas.

Easily dispersed and neutralized by wind and rain, poisonous gases are not a very effective defensive weapon. An army on the offensive cannot employ them, since its troops would have to advance through their own gas field, often. So only when employed against an unprepared enemy by bombing from the air are such devices reasonably useful.

The non-lethal gases used in Viet Nam are meant to make easier the rescue of captured soldiers and civilians, without permanent harm to civilians in the vicinity. This is a relatively humane tactic. In the same forests of Viet Nam, American and South Vietnamese planes have been dropping a most formidable new bomb that sprays deadly little metal darts over a wide area; but no one has set up a howl about this device.

Would Rep. John Lindsay and his little band of liberal Republicans prefer that police shoot rioters in American domestic disturbances, rather than discouraging them with tear gas? If not, their stand on gas in Viet Nam is scarcely consistent. And if their protest is calculated merely to embarrass the Johnson Administration, it is a despicable political ploy—giving countenance to the Communists who pretend to be similarly outraged.

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$1 MILLION FOR SOBELL—New York *Times* man Peter Kihiss recently quoted the wife of convicted atom spy Morton Sobell of saying that $1 million has been spent over the past 14 years in an effort to win his freedom. Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in prison in April 1951, after his conviction in the same case in which Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were found guilty of treason and executed.

☐ ☐ ☐

BRIGHT SPOT DEPARTMENT—Ceylon's leftist woman premier, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, was defeated in elections recently by a pro-Western conservative, Dudley Sananayake. The results are expected to diminish and perhaps end growing Chinese Communist influence in the island nation.

Medicare—$6 Billion in New Taxes

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

President Johnson, in pushing a tax cut through Congress, promised the American people a prudent administration. Hypocrisy now sprouts from such a pledge as the Administration proposes a Medicare-Social Security package that would add $6 billion to the already prodigious burden of taxpayers!

Just how irresponsible our leaders in Washington have become is underscored by the fact that this bill is demanded in the face of a national debt of $318,913,598,828 as of March 18.

Rep. Frank T. Bow (R.-Ohio) pointed out to his colleagues (if any were listening) that interest alone on the national debt is running at more than $22,000 a minute.

It was deceptive of the President to propose an $11.6 billion tax cut for 1964-65 in the face of a spending deficit for the two-year period equal to the tax cut.

But it was an outright reneging on this pie-in-the-sky offering when the whopping new Medicare-Social Security tax bite was added.

Not only is this scheme destined to cancel out more than half the estimated cut in income taxes, it would plaster the new levy right back on income of individuals and business—this time without deductions. And this is but one of a fistful of LBJ programs, which if rammed through Congress will load the nation with additional billions of taxes and more rocketing debt.

As approved by the House Ways and Means Committee, the heaping of the Medicare colossus on top of an expanded Social Security program makes no pretense at financial responsibility.

In its first year of operation it will add to the present exorbitant costs for taxpayers: $2.2 billion in hospital insurance benefits, up to $1.3 billion in supplemental health benefits, and $2.3 billion in increased old age assistance.

In one package we are to get socialized medicine, socialized health insurance and expanded Social Security. The hospital benefits will go to everyone over 65, and whether in need or not.

Those covered by Social Security will shortly discover when this bill is passed that their tax deduction to pay for the new Medicare-Social Security package will go from the present $174 a year to $243.60 a year.

The tax will climb from 3-5/8 per cent on the first $4,800 of earnings to 4.35 per cent on a tax base of $5,600. Employers, too, will be hard hit; they will have to match the increased payment required of employes.

The $6 billion cost for the first year is, of course, only the beginning. Experience in socialized medicine and socialized health insurance in other countries has proven that an increase up to 300 per cent is possible within five years when those eligible rush to avail themselves of "free" benefits.

Apparently smothered in the rush to socialized medicine is the Eldercare plan of Representatives Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri and A. Sydney Herlong Jr. of Florida that would lessen the burden on taxpayers for an improved health care program.

They proposed to amend the Kerr-Mills program to provide additional federal matching funds to states for purchasing private medical insurance for the aged. Recipients would pay all, part or none of the premium costs, depending upon their incomes.

The Eldercare program seems to have been appropriated as just one part of the "three-layer cake" in the omnibus Administration Medicare-Social Security program. Nothing, absolutely nothing, is to be left out of this prodigal mish-mash. Nothing except integrity.

Uncontrollable Foreign Aid

By REP. OTTO PASSMAN (D.-La.)

There are now 22 federal agencies dispensing some type of foreign aid, and the total for fiscal 1966 doubtless will exceed $7 billion. This does not include interest our government is paying on the money it has borrowed to give away which is now in excess of $3.5 billion annually.

AID's system of obligating, deobligating and reobligating, and funding projects in excess of the cost to complete, makes it impossible for even the most dedicated member to determine what part of the unliquidated funds are firmly committed. AID's final figures show that there will be unliquidated funds, old and new, to be committed or disbursed during fiscal 1965 of $11.027 billion.

Our government will be disbursing some type of foreign aid during fiscal 1965 in 99 foreign nations and 9 territories. I contend that this program, in its present form, is uncontrolled and apparently uncontrollable. There are 71,416 individuals, including participants, on its payrolls.

It has reached such proportions that even the confusers are confusing themselves. No program in the history of mankind has had as many paid lobbyists as the foreign aid program. It would take many, many pages, if not a book, to list the names of all individuals who are lobbying for or are recipients of the program.

The foreign aid program is not in reality a presidential program, although it is submitted to the Congress in his name. It is a bureaucratic program. The President has too much to do to be able to familiarize himself with the many ramifications, misrepresentations, and claims of accomplishment by the paid bureaucrats, government lobbyists, spenders and recipients.

Therefore, I cannot with good conscience remain silent. I must do everything possible to continue exposing the weaknesses of the program and the unsubstantiated claims for good made by the spenders and disbursers of America's wealth.

Hearings on the budget request for foreign aid for fiscal 1966 will soon get underway. I expect to continue this year, as in the past, exposing the frightful waste built into this program.

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"THE PEOPLE are always much nearer the truth than politicians suppose."—Abraham Lincoln

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Runaway Inflation Can Happen Here

From the Chicago *Tribune*

For five days we printed on page one a series of editorials reminding our readers of the damage that inflation can do and has done in one country after another when it is allowed to go unchecked.

Two questions must occur to almost everyone who read the editorials: Can such a thing happen in the United States? And if so, what can we do to prevent it?

Not only is runaway inflation possible here, but under existing policies it is a distinct danger, as the Republican minority members of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress warned recently. Even the Democratic majority report conceded vaguely that there are "hazards" in the economy, and one courageous Democrat, Sen. Proxmire of Wisconsin, went as far as to echo the Republican warning.

If the spending plans called for in the majority report take hold, he said, "we may kiss good-by to balanced budgets in our lifetime and say a big hello to national debts of astounding proportions and to a steady and increasing inflation."

Yet every day some Pollyanna tells us not to worry about inflation and says that conditions here are not conducive to it and that the dollar is basically as good as gold.

Don't let them fool you. It is quite true that war and other dislocations beyond a government's control can feed and aggravate inflation; but for almost every such alleged example it is possible to find a country which resisted inflation. There is only one indispensable ingredient in the recipe for inflation, as our editorials have demonstrated, and that is a cooperative government.

Every government under which inflation has run wild has been lacking in wisdom or self-discipline or both. It has allowed deficits to pile up. It has made extravagant promises to the more gullible voters and has tried to fulfill them by pumping fiat money into circulation. It has talked up the advantages of "managed money." It has belittled the signs of danger.

It has been forced, step by step, to impose rules and controls in a vain effort to protect its fiat money. It has explained to the people that they may no longer buy gold—and the same may become true here of silver—because of the "rising price" or the "shortage" of these metals. Yet these are largely ways of trying to hide the fact that the money has declined in value.

Our government has fallen into all of these dangerous habits, and in 30 years our money has lost more than half of its value. A mild inflation compared with those we have described, perhaps, but there is no invisible barrier which prevents a 2 per cent inflation from becoming 4 or 8 or 20 or 50 per cent.

Today's tax restraints on the flow of capital, exchange controls, proposed travel taxes, and urgent pleas to bankers and businessmen are nothing but refined versions of the law of the French Directory making it a capital offense to dispose of paper money at less than face value. They are aimed at the symptoms of the ailment, not the cause.

The cause will remain until the Administration or the Congress finds the courage to determine what this country can afford in the way of international and domestic beneficences and what it cannot. It will last until the Administration stops calling every program a "necessity." Necessity and self-preservation have always been offered as the excuses for unwise extravagances, but neither necessity nor self-preservation is much of an excuse for suicide.

The way to fight poverty is not to court a disaster which could wipe out the savings of half the country. The way to improve education is not to weaken the monetary system which offers the primary reward, in our society, for a good education. The way to create respect for the United States abroad is not to act the part of a foolish spendthrift.

So far we have been spared the worst effects of inflation, except for a brief period of disorganization after the Revolution and the greenback experience following the Civil War. But we have had a trotting inflation ever since World War II, and every member of Congress owes it to himself and his constituents to keep it from running away. This is a continuing obligation which applies not to any particular bill but to the whole platoon of spending projects which the "Great Society" has ushered in like a Trojan horse.

We urge our readers to remind their congressmen and senators of this duty. [Senators'] address is the Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510. [Your congressman] should be addressed at the House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

If Congress hasn't the spine to make the decisions which the Administration is unwilling to make, and to get the budget under control, the outlook is gloomy indeed.

NO HARM IN ASKING

PRES. JOHNSON'S WAR ON POVERTY
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BORRIS

Important Questions About LBJ's 'Voting Rights' Bill

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

On Friday, March 12, President Lyndon Johnson said he would not be "blackjacked" into action by the pressure of demonstrations, marches, "sit-ins" and "lie-ins." On Monday, March 15, he praised those responsible for such pressure tactics as "heroes," and ordered his "rubber stamp" Congress to pass without delay a new voting rights bill.

Rep. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa)

The order is: Pass the bill exactly as Lyndon demands—and immediately!

Never mind if it is deficient in any way. Never mind the constitutional right of states to determine the qualifications of voters. Never mind that it will impose unreasonable burdens even in some areas where there has never been even a hint of discrimination.

Never mind that it would introduce a strange new form of discrimination among voters in different areas of certain states. For example, the residents of St. Martin Parish in Louisiana, which turned out 48.9 per cent of its voting age population in 1960, would no longer have to submit to a literacy test to qualify to vote. The residents of Lafayette Parish in the same state, which had a turnout of 50.4 per cent, would still be subject to a literacy test.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that the bill would not affect LBJ's home state of Texas (because it has no literacy test), even though there are 187 counties in that state which had a voter turn-out below 50 per cent in 1960.

These and other discrepancies in the measure demand close scrutiny, and the leaders of Congress have a responsibility to provide sufficient time for such scrutiny, despite demands of the President.

Let me make it clear that I firmly believe no individual should be denied the right to vote because of race, creed, color or sex and I will support legislation deemed necessary and proper on the basis of the evidence presented. I will not succumb to pressure from any source and accept without question a thoroughly bad bill.

In the consideration of this matter, I will want to know, among other things, why it is now necessary to pass new legislation in view of a significant decision by U.S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas in Mobile, Ala., on Feb. 4, 1965.

Under the authority of the civil rights act of 1964, Judge Thomas issued a sweeping injunction setting out clear procedure for registrations in Selma, Ala. His ruling stipulated that all Negroes in that area who can read and write the simplest answers to personal background questions must be registered before the next election.

If the local Board of Registrars fails to perform its duties, in line with procedures set forth by Judge Thomas, provision is made for registration of Negroes by a voter referee already appointed by the court.

What more is needed? Cannot similar action be ordered in other areas where discrimination exists? I will be looking for answers to these and other questions when this issue is debated in the House.

And if there is to be legislation on this subject it is just as important that it provide that the ballots cast by those qualified to vote are honestly counted and not nullified by votes cast in the names of persons resting under tombstones, or by rigged voter lists such as those used in the 1948 senatorial election in Texas.

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BOASTING OR PREDICTING?—Millions who voted for President Johnson will be surprised to learn the interpretation of the election mandate by the Communist *Worker*, which supported the Democrats. In their issue of Nov. 8, 1964, they said, "The mandate calls for an end of the cold war, for getting on with the urgent job of disarmament and the settlement of all disputed questions through peaceful negotiations. It demands an end to the war in South Viet Nam, the establishment of normal relations with Cuba; recognition of the Chinese Peoples' Republic and its admission to the United Nations; and an end to the intervention in the Congo and elsewhere. . . . The leftist forces, including the Communist party, influenced the election far beyond their numbers. . . ."—Rep. J. Arthur Younger (R.-Calif.)

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• Ronald Reagan said last week that he was ready to enter the 1966 California gubernatorial race, but first must be assured that there would be "no bloody primary fight." The staunch conservative told newsmen at a San Diego press conference that he had made his decision and "now it is up to the Republicans to decide if I am the man who can draw the backing of a broad cross-section of our party."

REAGAN

• *Sam Zagoria, the "Republican" recently appointed by LBJ to the National Labor Relations Board, was for nine years a union official, president of the Washington chapter of the American Newspaper Guild. Prior to that time, Zagoria was employed by the National Committee for a Fair Minimum Wage. From 1955 to 1965 he served as administrative assistant to Sen. Clifford Case, ultra-liberal Republican from New Jersey.*

• Otto Otepka, the top-flight State Department security officer who was fired after giving truthful testimony about security risks to a Senate subcommittee, still awaits his department trial. His case could be immensely helped by publication of the hearings on the Otepka matters which took place before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, but the subcommittee (headed by Mississippi's James O. Eastland) has not indicated when these hearings will be made public. Meanwhile, William Wieland, considered a chief architect of our pro-Castro policy before Castro took over the mainland, remains in the department, untouched, and in a sensitive position dealing with security operations at State.

OTEPKA

• *Members of the left-wing National Farmers Union recently repudiated their president, James G. Patton, who has been leading the fight to get the NFU on record as favoring the Supreme Court's one man, one vote decison. The ruling obviously hurts the farmers, but helps the big labor union moguls whom Patton has been in political bed with, despite his public championing of the poor farmer. By a weighted vote of 112,540 to 89,947, NFU convention delegates rebuffed the Supreme Court (and thereby Patton) and endorsed a resolution supporting the idea that representation in at least one legislative body in the state legislature should be based on factors other than equal population districts. The "rebuff Patton vote" was spurred on by Leland Stanford, head of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, who shouted from the convention floor: "If Jim Patton and these other leaders of ours don't have the guts to speak up for farmers, let's get them out of here."*

• Republican House leader Gerald Ford notes that "federalized schools, text books, teachers, libraries, laboratories, auditoriums and theaters are now in prospect for our states and local communities." Had our founding fathers examined the problems confronting them on the same basis, he said, "this country probably would have remained a British colony with the Crown handling everything." (For more on the education bill see page 12.)

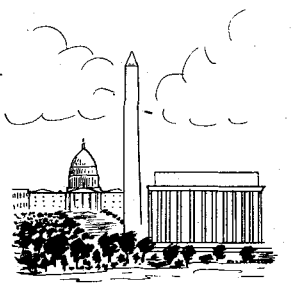
FORD

• *Surprise, surprise department: The Yugoslav Government has condemned the use of tear gas in Viet Nam as a "flagrant violation of the norms of international law." The Red regime has thus far received more than $2.5 billion in U.S. aid.*

This Week in Washington

LBJ's Economy Image

Members of a GOP task force went to town on the Administration's budget last week. Rep. Charles Jonas (R.-N.C.), chairman of the group, exposed what he called a number of myths grown up about Administration spending—myths carefully cultivated by the White House.



Myth No. 1, charged Jonas, is that the President and his aides "labored long to bring forth a budget under $100 billion.

"The fact is that this budget calls for new appropriations of $106.4 billion—not $99.7 billion." He points out that when you add to this the President's supplemental requests of $6 billion this year and the $94.8 billion accumulated from previous appropriations, the Administration will in reality have $207.2 billion available to spend.

Jonas charged the LBJ budget calls for increases in future spending all up and down the line. New programs "proposed for 1966 require initial appropriations of $3.2 billion, but of this amount only $920 million is reflected in spending proposed for 1966," said the North Carolina lawmaker.

He suggested there were several good places to start cutting the Johnson budget, including the "more than $1 billion for travel next year." He noted further that the budget contemplates an increase in civilian employes of 26,680 persons. Based on average civil service salaries, he said, this will add about $200 million a year in salaries alone, not to mention fringe benefits.

"If civilian employment in the Department of Defense can be reduced by 19,000 in the light of the stepped-up fighting in Viet Nam . . . what, pray, is the excuse for increasing employment in the Department of Agriculture by 2,880?" he asked.

Rep. Frank Bow (R.-Ohio) discredited the image of Lyndon the penny-pincher by pointing to the expenses piled up by LBJ at the White House.

Bow indicated he was astonished that newsmen recently quoted the President as claiming credit for saving $1.9 billion in the first 8 months of the fiscal year, some of these savings purportedly coming from the White House.

Remarked the Ohioan in a sarcastic vein: "Perhaps the newsmen misunderstood the President, for the operation of the White House during the first 8 months of this fiscal year cost more, not less, than in the comparable period of the prior fiscal year. Almost every item in the executive office increased. Even completely omitting the Office of Economic Opportunity, a new $25-million-dollar item, the total for 1965 is considerably above that for 1964." Bow put a chart into the *Congressional Record* showing the President has spent $1,294,508 more in the current fiscal year on the executive office.

Rep. Robert Michel (R.-Ill.), noting the budget gimmicks, said he was reminded that the other body had introduced a "truth in lending bill." How about "truth in spending," said Michel, "so that the American people might be fully apprised as to what the spending level of the government is?"

Rep. Garner Shriver (R.-Kan.) joined in to make a few remarks about the federal debt, which will go up even further as a result of LBJ's budget. "Early this year, the Appropriations Committee, of which I am privileged to be a member," said Shriver, "was informed that the interest on the record federal debt accrues at the rate of $22,000 per minute, every minute of the day. In the past decade interest payments on the national debt have increased about 70 per cent from $6.8 billion in 1956 to $11.6 billion in 1966."

Rep. Odin Langen (R.-Minn.) painted a more lurid picture of Democratic spending. " . . . the facts show that per capita federal spending increased by $86 during the last four years—leaping well ahead of the population increase. In fiscal 1964 we spent $514.13 for every man, woman and child in the United States, whether they were wealthy or on welfare.

"The federal debt shows a similar trend. The per capita share of that debt increased by $45 since 1960, and every man, woman and child in the nation now owes $1,644.87 in federal debt.

"Take just the interest on that debt. In 1960 the per capita share of it amounted to $50 per person. In 1964 it jumped to $59 . . . Whether you consider the federal expenditures, the national debt or even the interest on the national debt, all have risen on a per capita basis faster than the population has increased."

Civil Rights Notes

• Sen. Roman Hruska (R.-Neb.), a member of the Judiciary Committee studying the 1965 civil rights bill, says the Administration measure is as "repressive" as some of the Reconstruction Acts struck down by the Supreme Court in the last century. The Nebraskan promises to try to soften the measure in committee.

• Socialist Michael Harrington, who has a column in the New York *Herald Tribune* and is the inspiration for LBJ's "war on poverty" program, now says what *Human Events* has been saying for some time: that King's voting drive is being supported by unions and others for political reasons having little to do with civil rights as such. King and his supporters, says Harrington, have "made it clear that they look, not simply to the vote, but to a new coalition of the black and white poor and unemployed and working people. They seek a new Populism."

The Populist movement in America started in 1891 with the formation of the "People's party," whose members were called Populists. The Populists advocated inflationary policies, such as the free coinage of silver, and called for public ownership of much of the nation's industry. In short, King and his followers seek political power for the purpose of transforming America into a Socialist system.

• King's movement, however, may have received a setback with his call for a nationwide boycott against all of Alabama. King's cry has caused some sharp reactions against him, even from liberal quarters.

The liberal Washington *Post*, which has nearly lifted King to sainthood, bluntly says his call for a boycott is one of his "mistakes." Liberal columnist Williams S. White was more caustic:

"An odor of totalitarianism is rising from the supposedly non-violent leadership in the Negro civil rights movement of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr . . . For what Dr. King proposes is tactically indefensible and morally intolerable. It is nothing less than the application of the principle of total warfare—against the just as well as the unjust, against Alabama Negro as well as Alabama white. A man who appeals so often to the higher moral law now urges what is in principle the economic bombing of defenseless cities. Its timing is, moreover, provocative and mischief-making beyond belief. For Dr. King summons up the forces of unreason and the technique of the general strike at the very moment when the entire Johnson Administration and a great majority of Congress are engaged upon a historic program to secure Negro voting rights beyond doubt or question. And it is this man, this holder of the Nobel Prize for peace, who has so long been presented as the chief voice of responsibility and reason within the Negro movement."

Medicare Costs

Republicans on the House Ways and Means Committee have issued a strong blast against the Administration's Medicare program. Under the committee bill, say the Republicans, a worker entering the work force at age 21 today will pay a payroll tax for 44 years—matched by the same amount paid by his employer—to finance a benefit for others.

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"The actual cost of the hospitalization program per worker entering the work force at age 21, with interest at 3½ per cent per annum, will amount to $8,590. . . . The same amount invested in private health insurance would provide the worker with far more extensive benefits than are provided under the hospital program contained in the bill." Republicans also claim this LBJ program is likely to cost far more than the Administration projects.

The GOP members point out that Wilbur Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said in a speech as recently as last September: "These difficult-to-predict future costs, when such a program is identified with the Social Security system, could well have highly dangerous ramifications on the Social Security cash benefit."

In 1957, say the GOP members, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare made estimates with respect to the cost of the original Forand bill, forerunner of Medicare. Within a short time, the department was forced to revise its cost estimates upwards. "Based upon the facts known to us today, the estimated cost of that bill should have been at least double the amount of the original estimate."

In 1963, when the King-Anderson bill (H.R. 1) was first introduced, it called for a Social Security tax rate increase of one-half of 1 per cent with the wage base increased to $5,000. "When the committee conducted hearings on this bill in 1964, only one year later, the department had already readjusted its estimates of the cost to increase both the tax rate and the base."

In January 1965, the department revised its estimates upwards again, suggesting an increased tax rate on the first $5,600 earned. "Within the past few weeks," say the Republicans, "the department has again revised its estimates upward. This escalation in cost estimates and tax rates has continued up until final action by the committee last week."

While the benefits have now been reduced from the 1963 Medicare bill, the Social Security tax rates are scheduled to be raised to 5.6 per cent of the first $6,600 earned in order to finance even these scaled-down benefits. Say the Republicans:

"Any member of the committee who is prepared to assure the Congress that these latest and most recent estimates of cost can be relied upon is ignoring 10 years of past expeience."

Saigon Sellout?

The Communist sabotage of the American embassy in Saigon may have dealt the "let's negotiate" crowd a setback, but negotiating rumors are still in the air. On March 25, President Johnson, himself, stirred up such talk on Capitol Hill when he issued a statement to his Cabinet, later released to the press, that the United States would "never be second" in seeking a Vietnamese settlement.

The Johnson statement, like earlier ones, did not call for victory over the Communists, but only said the United States would give assistance to South Viet Nam "for as long as is required to bring Communist aggression and terrorism under control." The President, it is noticed, never talks of pushing the Communists out of South Viet Nam or above the 17th parallel.

The President also broadly hinted that the United States would be willing to provide North Viet Nam "economic and social cooperation" if it did nothing more than stop its current aggression. The President's talk gave no indication that the Red-led rebels of the North would have to surrender any of the territory they now hold in the South to receive such aid.

In short, the President seems to be offering a sort of Marshall Plan for the North Vietnamese, with no requirement that they have to disgorge the territories they have conquered. Indeed, as some reports have suggested, the President was offering such aid not only to the Communists in North Viet Nam, but to the Reds in Laos and other Communist-dominated countries.

LBJ's Friend

Lobbyist Dale Miller, a long-time intimate of Lyndon Johnson, has successfully garnered more than $1 billion in federal funds for his well-heeled clients during the past 24 years, according to Washington *Star* political reporter David Broder.

Writing in *Look* magazine, Broder reveals that Miller is now on the verge of securing congressional approval for the vast bulk of the $900 million Trinity River project in Texas. "With Lyndon Johnson's support, Miller hopes to win authorization from Congress this year," Broder writes.

Miller, it is noted, was the chairman of LBJ's Inaugural Committee. His wife, "Scooter," is Lady Bird Johnson's "personal representative" on the Democratic National Committee. A recent autographed picture given Miller by the President is inscribed: "To Scooter Miller, who can do anything better than anyone I know."

Miller is reported to have won legislative approval over the years for Dallas, Tex., federal projects totalling $885 million; a $101-million "intercoastal canal" that cut across Texas and Louisiana; docks and harbors totalling $19 million for Corpus Christi; and various other items.

The HCUA

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has announced it will initiate a full-scale investigation of the hate-inciting Ku Klux Klan. Chairman Edwin E. Willis (D.-La.) said formal hearings may await two months of "hard digging for the facts." In the interim, he said, the committee will continue preliminary inquiries into the American Nazi Party, the Black Muslims and the Minutemen.

While Chairman Willis added that his committee "is not losing sight of its jurisdiction in the area of Communist activity," anti-Communist experts feel the committee will not be able to engage in any in-depth probe of communism with this heavy schedule.

Therefore, a number of experts (as *Human Events* reported last week), suggest that a special investigating committee be established to probe for Red influence in the civil rights movement, a task neither HCUA nor the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, both headed by Southerners, seems to have the heart for.

Rep. William L. Dickinson (R.-Ala.) brought to light fresh evidence of Red infiltration in this area last week. A number of Communists, said Dickinson, were recently in the Selma-Montgomery area, including Abner Berry, one of the directors of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Dickinson also detailed the number of left-wing extremists that have infiltrated King's movement. King's chief of staff in 1963, noted Dickinson, was "Wyatt T. Walker. Mr. Walker is today editorial advisor to the Progressive Labor Movement, which has been described by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover as a Marxist-Leninist group following the more violent Chinese Communist line."

An LBJ Boondoggle

President Johnson has sent yet another spending program up to Capitol Hill, a transformed and expanded Area Redevelopment Agency. Under this scheme, the President proposes to spend $510 million annually in so-called distressed areas.

The President's program would cost about twice the annual outlays of the present area redevelopment program plus the more recent accelerated public works package. Hardly in keeping with his "economy" image, LBJ has asked that the program be established on a permanent basis.

• *Conservative eyebrows were raised when LBJ informed Congress on March 15 that "I will send to Congress a* law *designed to eliminate illegal barriers to the right to vote."*

CAPITOL CAMERA

• Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz has announced the end of the bracero program for the nation, but his decision apparently is going to cost the taxpayers plenty. Because the farmers can't obtain enough qualified crop pickers, the Administration, through its "war on poverty" program, is now spending tax money to train domestic workers in the same sort of labor that foreign nationals did without any cost to the taxpayer. The Administration just allocated a $100,000 grant to California to train migratory labor. The cost for training just 12 workers? $100,000. That's over $8,000 per worker. To train 200,000 workers—the average number of braceros that came into the country before the end of the bracero law—would cost the taxpayers $1.6 billion.

WIRTZ

• *Conservatism has bounded back in the state of Minnesota. In a special election in Minneapolis' 30th district, the most populous district in the state, conservative John Wingard has rewon his seat in the state House of Representatives. He had lost to liberal Linn Slattengren in the general election last fall. The state's lower legislature, however, refused to seat Slattengren when Wingard accused Slattengren of violating the state Corrupt Practices Act and misrepresenting Wingard's voting and attendance records. Wingard regained his seat in a special election called by Gov. Karl Rolvaag.*

• Senate Rules Committee Chairman B. Everett Jordan (D.-N.C.), who headed the abortive Bobby Baker investigation, once called Baker "one of the nation's only outstanding men." Although Jordan had never met Baker before becoming a member of the Senate in 1958, four months later he urged Baker's selection for a National Junior Chamber of Commerce award. Jordan told the Jaycees, "I know him to be a gentlemen of unshakeable integrity, rare ability and refreshing intellect." Republicans are now clamoring for a new investigation, but this time they want it headed by Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.), the man who broke the case open in the first place.

JORDAN

• *The Treasury announced March 19 that the U.S. gold stock has dropped another $250 million. This brings the total loss for the year to $825 million. The U.S. stockpile has now dwindled to about $14.56 billion, its lowest point since 1937.*

• Retired Air Force Chief of Staff Curtis E. LeMay has warned that Russia may be developing space weapons that would give it military superiority. Gen. LeMay told a Washington audience last week that the Soviet Union may develop weapons that would leapfrog U.S. military progress and upset the balance of power that has existed since World War II. He also warned that Red China is capable of developing intercontinental missiles with nuclear weapons.

LEMAY

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Human Events' Guide to Congress
See page 11

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It's the Economy's Public Sector That Creates U.S. Deficits Abroad

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

President Johnson has twisted the arms of businessmen, and subsequently patted their heads, to get them to refrain from making further investments abroad.

The implication is that the selfish itch to take advantage of foreign wage rates and consumer hunger is importantly responsible for the absurd and dangerous fix we're in as to international finance. We are sending out more money than we are earning abroad and losing our gold reserves at a ruinous pace.

We are, to paraphrase Will Rogers of long ago, the only nation on earth which rides in luxury to the poor house.

The idea of blaming most of our economic and social ills on profit-seekers has long been irresistible to liberal politicians. Mr. Johnson's stick-and-carrot method is only a variation of the older blames-placing, but he does it more adroitly. It is past time somebody asked —is it the fault of businessmen that our general economy is suffering these foreign losses? Can we staunch the hemorrhage in our balance of payments by stopping the flow of money which leaves the U.S. through business channels?

The questions were brought up to —in fact, they were flung into the teeth of—the Senate Banking and Currency Committee the other day. An industrial research group called the International Economic Policy Assn. delivered to Capitol Hill some facts and figures which prove again that the American nation sometimes survives in spite of its political leadership. Only our incredible quality of indestructibility has saved us. A patient less hardy than our free enterprise complex would not have lived through all the gross errors committed by its physicians.

It turns out from statistics available at the Commerce Department that the private sector either breaks even or makes a profit for Americans in its overseas transactions, while the public sector consistently runs a deficit.

In the Kennedy-Johnson years, business has served to cut our losses abroad, while the government has steadily increased them. In 1962 the balance of payment for business was plus $600 million, which came back to the investors. The government's balance of payment was minus almost $4 billion. In 1963, business was plus $100 million, government minus over $2 billion; in 1964 business again was plus $100 million, government minus $2 billion. Last year business abroad broke even, despite much harassment, whereas government went in the hole for the taxpayer by almost $2.5 billion.

It doesn't take a wizard of finance to see what we must do to achieve an equilibrium. We must make it easier for business to invest abroad and make it harder for government to send out its loans, grants, bureaucrats and garrisons. In short, the President's remarks ought to be addressed to AID, the Defense Department and to American participants in the World Bank, the International Development Assn., the Inter-American Bank and various U.N. agencies.

The moral suasions which Mr. Johnson has used upon businessmen, and to which they have generously responded, are the wrong remedy for the wrong ailment and can only serve to curtail the external income that is needed. The presidential appeal for keeping investment in the USA helps to obscure the real problem and to avoid the sweeping change of policy that is necessary to reverse the outflow of our wealth.

One method proposed to the Banking and Currency Committee was to reconvert our foreign aid programs back to lend-lease. This might mean some losses in hardware, but it would free us from the clutches of countries which are beginning to control our credit, and hence our internal and external policies.

We still have not kicked the habit of making tariff laws, trade agreements and international treaties that favor just about everybody—except us.

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Taxi Goons In New York

From the Dallas *Morning News*

One of the best arguments for retention of the right-to-work laws is seen today in New York City. It is being presented, fittingly enough, by union goon squads.

To organize the city's taxi drivers into a union—whether they like it or not—these goon squads have been roaming the streets smashing windshields, flattening tires, throwing paint on cabs, terrorizing drivers and their passengers.

In Queens three persuaders armed with a length of cable wrapped in tape were arrested. Police say they threatened a cabbie and terrified his two women passengers. In Brooklyn a rock was hurled through a cab windshield, cutting the driver and the woman passenger with flying glass.

With such tactics, 90 per cent of the city taxis were forced off the streets.

A union, we are told, is a voluntary association of workers. And most unions are. But it would be stretching the word "voluntary" beyond its elastic limit to try to make it cover an organization that uses these storm-trooper methods of terrorism, bullying and destruction.

Do we really want a situation in which a worker may be forced to join this type of gang to get a job?

□ □ □

MODERATION—"According to *National Review*, New York's state GOP chairman, recently introducing Gov. Rockefeller, called him the man who 'helped save America from what happened in Nazi Germany, in Fascist Italy and in Communist Russia.' Well, now that the '64 elections are over, it is clear to us all what the Republican anti-extremists meant by the virtues of moderation and modesty."—From the Dallas *Morning News*

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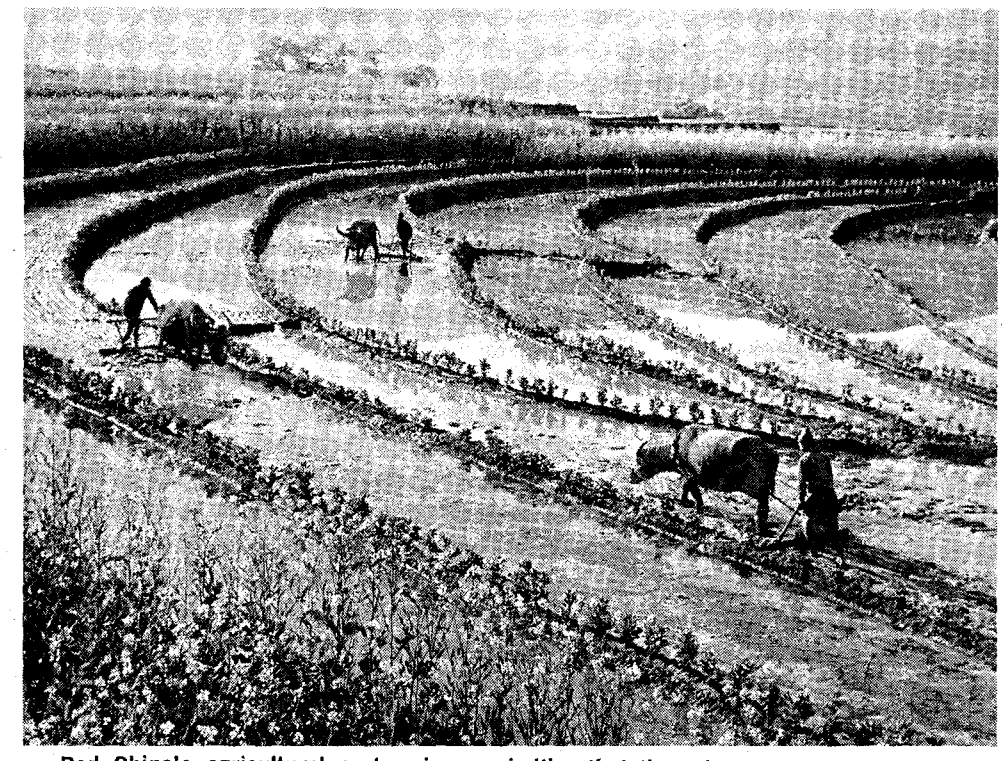
DISCRIMINATION ELSEWHERE—The President of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, said recently that "most Asiatic and African nations discriminate on a much greater scale than we do. But we're getting all the bad publicity because we're trying to do something about it. We'll solve this thing long before they will."



Red China's agricultural system is so primitive that there is actually a farm labor shortage.

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Red China and the Nuclear Bomb

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Mercury, Nev.—Nuclear test specialists here can tell you much regarding Red China's atom bomb. It's an amazing paradox in that impoverished country humming with despair.

China is only about one-third the size of Russia but it has about three times the population. You'd hardly expect a scarcity of labor. Yet Mao Tse-tung's farm system is so inefficient in this primarily agricultural country that there is, in fact, a farm labor shortage.

On the industrial side, a recent U.N. economic survey glows with percentage increases: steel production up 20 per cent over last year, petroleum production 20 per cent, cotton yarn output 40 per cent, etc. The impression left is misleading. The percentage increases are from an abysmally low base.

Red China's industrial system remains primitive. Her transportation still wanders with the rivers. It takes 46 hours to go from Peking to Canton on the fastest train.

Foreign Minister Chen Yi, his face pale and his eyes excited, summarized the paradox in 1962. "The Chinese people may not have enough trousers," he stated, "but we will surely have the nuclear bomb."

Specialists at this vast Nevada test site (it covers 1,350 square miles) reveal the second paradox—the part played by American know-how. This confirms the findings of eminent research economist Dr. Chu-yuan Cheng at the University of Michigan's Center for Chinese Studies.

They say Red China's No. 1 man in rocket work was a U.S. Navy consultant. His name is Dr. Chien Hsueh-sen. He holds an M.S. from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was a professor there, 1947-49. He also holds a doctorate in Aeronautical Engineering from California Institute of Technology. He returned to China in 1955 and Mao Tse-tung began Peking's rocket program with him.

Our test-site specialists put the finger on Dr. Chien San-chiang as the father of Red China's nuclear bomb. He is Dr. Hsueh-sen's co-worker. Dr. San-chiang, an arrogant braggart, was an associate of France's Mme. Curie, studied at the University of Paris during the Nazi occupation and received a Ph.D. there in 1943.

Sian, a city 4,000 years old, was the center for ancient China's network of signal-smoke towers. A legend claims this is also the place from which Marco Polo brought spaghetti back from China and introduced it to Italy and the Western world. Dr. Hsueh-sen and Dr. San-chiang have updated it as a nuclear center deep in the area's great conifer forests.

Red China has graduated about a million college students since 1949. Scientists here say about one-third were engineers. They estimate that 58,000 are being trained now as scientists—1,000 in nuclear physics.

Russia's original nuclear aid to China is well known. China's aid to Russia is not. But specialists here confirm that Red China supplies the USSR with large sorely-needed quantities of tin and with five ore concentrates that are highly strategic materials needed in Russia's nuclear weapons and her rocketry—wolfram, molybdenum, beryllium, lithium and piezoelectric quartz.

Russia is conducting underground tests, as we are. But this can be very tricky business. The secret is salt.

Seismographs do not measure explosions. They measure the earth-shaking result. They detect the strain on strata—the pounding on the walls —and work back from that. If you knock on a door you get vibrations. Punch a pillow and you don't.

Several of our states each contain enough salt to supply the entire world for 50 years. We ran 17 secret tests in salt cavities near Winnfield, La., as long ago as December, 1959. The term kiloton means the equivalent of 1,000 tons—tons of TNT. In our country beyond Louisiana, salt domes exist in Michigan, New York, Kansas and Texas that can make a 300-kiloton nuclear explosion look on a seismograph like a 10-kiloton shot and a 50-kiloton shot look like less than two kilotons.

There are at least 100 Soviet salt domes between the south end of the Urals and the north shore of the Caspian Sea. In addition, the Siberian salt mines—salt domes—are legendary. Nevada test site specialists know the Russian scientists are mighty, mighty busy in the salt depths.

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You Can't Do That to Chet Huntley

By MORRIE RYSKIND

I rise to protest against some criticisms I have heard recently. For I think it is one thing to condemn a hardened criminal, but another to doom a hitherto respectable citizen who makes a single, if blatant, misstep.

But if I plead for a little compassion, it is not for myself, for I have no alibis for my sinful path. I was properly brought up and taught early the Biblical precept that the way of the transgressor is—and should be—hard. When I became a dropout from the Democratic party (with which I was registered) in 1940 and joined up with evil Republican companions, it was a deliberate choice and I realized fully that from then on I might have to live as a fugitive, pursued even more relentlessly than David Janssen.

But the purveyor of heroin is far more guilty than the dupes he has pushed his product on. And it is manifestly unfair to include men like Harry Truman and Chet Huntley in the same category with me just because they have innocently embraced one of the many infamous tenets I have espoused in my specious arguments.

I readily concede—what have I got to lose?—that anyone who questions for a moment the utter sanctity and infinite wisdom of Martin Luther King or the value of the non-violent demonstrations, sit-ins, lie-downs, forced marches and riots fostered in his name is a racist who secretly yearns for the return of slavery. Indeed, I have almost 200 letters from liberals in the mainstream of American thought stressing that very point.

And I realize it's on the record that Mr. Truman finds the 50-mile marchers to Montgomery "silly." "They can't accomplish a darned thing," he said. "All they want is to attract attention."

Yet is that any reason to read him out of the liberal movement? Is one failure to conform enough to wipe out a lifetime of party loyalty that included even fealty to a notorious Missouri boss? Isn't the fact that—but wait a minute, what am I getting excited about? Since when isn't HST able to speak for himself?

The man who routed a Jimmy Roosevelt intent on denying his nomination in 1948 and went on to beat the brains out of a "do-nothing Congress" and make mincemeat out of the pollsters doesn't need me. He can handle himself without a public defender.

Apply the quality of mercy rather to Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, the columnists who wrote recently that Dr. King had "abdicated command. . . to John Lewis and James Foreman, the two hot-head extremists who lead the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). And there is no doubt whatever that SNCC is substantially infiltrated by beatniks, left-wing revolutionaries and —worst of all—by Communists."

This reckless repetition of right-wing charges—even if true—is not to be condoned. But consider the duo's blameless past: from the New Hampshire primaries on, none hurled more gas, non-lethal but definitely nausea-producing, against the apocalyptic horseman from Arizona. And men who did that can't be all bad.

Still, take your pound of flesh if you must. But by all that's holy spare Chet Huntley—or your names will go down with Attila the Hun.

Can you imagine the "Great Society" without him? On practically every subject known to man he has forthleftly taken the liberal side—and I defy my opponents to say otherwise.

Thus, he recently said—I heard him, I confess—that the United Nations was a flop and that it had turned into a mockery when we gave the newly emerging countries the same vote we had. But again, is one moment of blasphemy to outweigh a lifetime of blind obedience? Didn't Job have his doubts? Didn't "Soapy" Williams throw a conniption fit when LBJ was given the vice-presidential nomination in 1960? Will you forgive Job and "Soapy" and harden your heart to Chet?

I know the pressures, social and cultural, on you. I, too, saw the "Mr. Novak" episode (ironically, on the same network that features Chet) in which a typical U.N. critic was rightfully depicted as a venal scoundrel possessed of every cardinal sin known to man—and I would be the last to deny the validity of that portrait. Especially when it is attested to by the National Education Assn., which acts as "consultant" on this morality play.

Yet I ask you to search your hearts and give Chet one more chance. And, if nothing else moves you, who will there be to say good night to David?

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Red Strategy for Conquering All Southeast Asia

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

The "negotiate at all costs" platoon in Washington, as well as the journalistic pundits who give it aid and comfort, are most annoyed at the bad timing of the Chinese Reds. Just when the cry for a negotiated "settlement" of the Vietnamese war--and subsequent U.S. withdrawal—was starting to crescendo, Red China announced the terms under which it would sit down at a conference table.

Red China's conditions are such that even Sen. J. William Fulbright, leader of the neo-isolationist bloc, would not accept them. They call for complete withdrawal of U.S. forces, the dismantling of U.S. bases, the abdication of the South Vietnamese government, and a promise that the Communist Viet Cong guerrillas have a "decisive" voice in the negotiations—all before the negotiators meet for their first session.

This, of course, is classical Communist strategy. On the one hand, agitation is spurred for negotiation. On the other, the proposed terms are so harsh that the compromise demanded by the agitators will put the Reds completely in the driver's seat. Not a single one of the conditions in Red China's demands is warranted or possible. Any one of them would be a defeat for the United States.

The Chinese Reds can generously give ground on several points, just so long as they can convert any concessions into means for taking over all the Indochinese peninsula. This conquest is the first step in their greater plan for subjugating all of the Asian subcontinent. As of this writing, that plan has begun to be put into operation.

The areas of present and future aggression are clearly defined:

Along the borders of Indian Kashmir, 18 Red Chinese divisions in combat readiness are massed.

Nepal, a buffer in the Himalayas, is being thoroughly infiltrated by trained agents who entered the country as "technicians" on Red-aided construction projects. Light arms and munitions are being distributed by these agents to Communist groups in the country.

Burma's northeast is no longer under the control of the country's central government. Communist guerrillas now openly hold this area and threaten to expand southward. (This shows how much thanks the neutralist government of Burma got for being Red China's patsy.)

Red Chinese troops in Tibet, a country they invaded and conquered with hardly a protest from the West, are concentrated along the borders of Sikkim and Bhutan, small states whose borders have been guaranteed by India. Almost daily, Red Chinese army patrols penetrate the borders of these countries, leaving behind arms and munitions to be used in future guerrilla operations.

Six weeks ago, Red China formalized its attack on Thailand by openly sponsoring a "liberation front" to topple the Thai government. Thai Communists are now getting advanced training for guerrilla operations—in Viet Cong units fighting the South Vietnamese.

At present, there is no real understanding of this over-all strategy by our foreign-policy planners. Warnings by American military leaders have been ignored. As a result, every outbreak of new trouble in Southeast Asia comes as a surprise to the State Department, and a makeshift response is improvised. At the same time, the State Department refuses flatly and violently to consider use of the one force in Asia which worries the Chinese Communist regime.

That force is Free China. The best-trained army and air force in that region, as well as the thousands of anti-Communist guerrillas on the Chinese mainland, could be used by the United States. Instead, the makers of our foreign policy insist on committing American lives to the struggle. That the only thanks we get for this is to be called "imperialists" does not seem to penetrate the thinking of the State Department planners.

The Free Chinese, often acting without the consent of the United States, have been keeping the South China coast in a turmoil. In the final months of 1964, some 60 raids were made in which power plants and military installations were sabotaged and supplies brought in for Free Chinese units operating on Communist territory. The Free Chinese, who have command of the air, have operated almost with impunity in some of these raids.

With open or secret U.S. assistance these raids could be stepped up and eventually a beachhead could be established on the Chinese mainland. This would quickly put an end to Chinese Communist adventures in Southeast Asia as military units and supplies were pulled back to protect the Communist regime at home.

(Continued in next column)

For reasons I have never been able to fathom, the State Department says no, the Defense Department says no, and the White House says no. The Free Chinese, who would fight and die, say yes.

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'You Must Give in—the Others Won't'

Courtesy St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

Viet Nam, Congo, Indonesia

The Rewards of Courage

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

The Nervous Nellies we have always with us. But recent events have rebuked them: when various nations of the West have stood up for what used to be called civilization against Communists and the more berserk type of "anti-colonial" nationalists, the dire prophecies of calamity have failed to materialize.

Thus Indonesia's Sukarno—remember?—was going to drive his neighboring state of Malaysia to the wall by New Year's Day of 1965. But the Labour government of Harold Wilson, tacitly disavowing its own pacifist left-wing supporters, sent 50,000 British troops to Singapore, and the thunders of Sukarno have since been dissipated on the empty air.

In the Congo, when Tshombe defended himself against the Red-backed rebel simbas by employing a force of so-called mercenaries (as if the other side wasn't supported by cash outlays, too), it was freely predicted that this would turn the whole of Africa against the legitimate Congolese government.

Tshombe was run out of a Cairo meeting, but instead of sulking he went home in prideful defiance. By skillful exploitation of his bold underdog stance Tshombe finally managed to split the ranks of the potential opposition. Egypt, Algeria, Kenya, Ghana and the Brazzaville Congo are still against him, but not such states as Nigeria. It now looks as though Tshombe would come out on top in the election scheduled in the Congo.

What is of particular interest to Americans who feared that we would let Tshombe down is that Lyndon Johnson seems to be listening to Sen. Tom Dodd, who has all along contended that Tshombe is the most able statesman in tropical Africa. The United States hasn't scuttled and run in central Africa, and Ben Bella, Nasser and Nkrumah are now dissipating their thunder on the empty air.

Then there were the threats that if West Germany were to befriend Israel the Arab states would make the Bonn government extremely sorry for its actions. For a moment the Arab blackmail seemed to be working. To keep the Egyptians from recognizing the Soviet puppet state of East Germany, West German Chancellor Erhard cancelled the last 20 per cent of $80 million worth of weapons that had been promised to Israel. But the Egyptians went ahead and entertained East Germany's Ulbricht anyway. Deciding that acquiescence to blackmailers didn't pay, the West Germans turned around and recognized the Israeli government.

Nasser fumed, but he has not yet been able to deliver on his threats of a united Arab front against the West Germans. Tunisia, Libya, Morocco and Lebanon have shown no desire to break with Bonn. Nasser could grab West German assets inside Egypt, but otherwise his thunder seems to be dissipating on the empty air.

Finally, there were the predictions that calamity would ensue if the United States were to carry the fight in Southeast Asia into North Viet Nam and the Communist-dominated areas of Laos. The academic defeatists belonging to a score of university faculties rushed to put their names to petitions urging Lyndon Johnson to "negotiate" a withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Viet Nam. A faculty group at the University of Michigan even threatened to cancel classes in protest against the step-up of U.S. help to the South Vietnamese cause.

But "escalation" of the war in Southeast Asia was not followed by calamity. The Red Chinese haven't moved into North Viet Nam, nor are they likely to as long as Chiang Kai-shek's 800,000 troops sit on Mao Tse-tung's flank in Taiwan. If the Red Chinese were to "counter-escalate" the Vietnamese war by sending their own forces directly against ours, they would risk the destruction of their new atomic installations.

The bold course, then, has paid off in every recent instance. No doubt the West will be put to further tests, but it need not fear the issue if it stands firm for the power of its traditional ideals.

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ATTACKS ON USIA—An up-to-date check of anti-American assaults against U. S. Information Agency libraries abroad shows 31 of the libraries or related offices have been damaged in the past two and a half years, the Associated Press reported March 15. Since World War II, USIA libraries have been damaged or wrecked more than 60 times in 30 different countries.

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Liberals Didn't Beat Goldwater—Panicky Conservatives Did!

By FREDERIC NELSON

It is becoming increasingly tiresome, all this talk about feeding the Republican party liberal goof balls and progressive pep pills, when what the patient really needs is some rest and quiet, during which sane analysis of what happened may become possible.

With everybody yakking about how the party needs "charismatic" candidates —that is, candidates who grin when facing press cameras—and a program that "meets the needs of the people"—usually translated as uninterrupted sessions at the public trough—analysis of last year's debacle is difficult. If it ever becomes possible, I have a feeling that the Republicans will come up with the right answer, namely that Goldwater was not beaten by liberals but by terrified and bemused conservatives!

Surely, if there was any validity to last year's attacks on Barry Goldwater as "trigger-happy" on Viet Nam, there would be cries today that President Johnson is trigger-happier.

The desertion of the GOP by conservatives was not the result of pacifism or cowardice. They turned and fled because the Democratic propaganda was successful in turning what ought to have been a responsible discussion of American commitments abroad into an unreasoning panic.

Millions of the people who joined the stampede are skeptical about foreign aid, fear inflation, believe we ought to stand up to Communist aggression, resent the advance of federal power into local affairs, regard the income tax as unnecessarily onerous and are as alarmed as Barry Goldwater is about crime in our city streets.

GOP Should Sit Tight

In short, they're conservatives. Dear no, not "extremists"! Many of them shudder at the mention of the John Birch Society and have no burning desire to impeach Chief Justice Warren. However, within the range of practical political evaluation, they are conservatives—certainly not liberals.

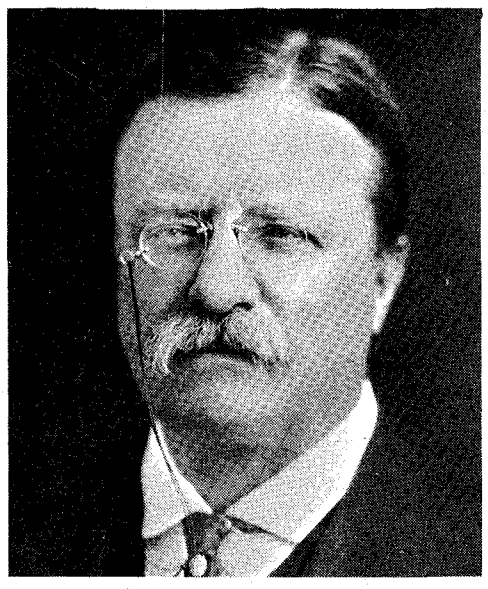
It is a good bet that President Johnson understands this and understands also that he would have missed a lot of votes if a fair-sized parcel of voters hadn't sold themselves the idea that Johnson was a conservative at heart.

A rational conclusion from all this would be that the task of the Republican party is to sit tight on what its got and await the day when the deserters from the sinking ship—in the interest of party unity I refrain from completing the metaphor—may take a more understanding view of their real interests. When that day arrives the claim of those who deserted the Republican party that they should be given control over it will be generally seen to be as absurd as it is immoral.

This idea is certainly a new high in effrontery, and would have raised a horse-laugh in any era but this curious one. People with memories good for a half century or so will remember another crisis in the Republican party when the "modern" group thought it had been short-changed and wanted something done about it.

"Battle for the Lord"

The reference is, of course, to Theodore Roosevelt's effort to get himself nominated in 1912 after his personally selected successor, William Howard Taft, had failed to measure up to TR's idea of what a successor to him should be



Theodore Roosevelt's Bull Moosers were frank enough to leave the Republican party.

like. By today's liberal standards Roosevelt the First and his followers would be brushed off as little more than crypto-Fascists, but in 1912, trust-busting, and a lot of talk about buying Southern Republican delegates and "men who lead soft lives" (TR) seemed fairly revolutionary.

However, the point I am struggling to make is that Theodore Roosevelt's modern Republicans were frank enough to walk out of the 1912 GOP convention singing "Onward Christian Soldiers" after their leader had roused them with a fire-eating speech ending with the clarion call, "We stand at Armageddon and we battle for the Lord." They held a convention of their own a few weeks later during which hymns were sung, the whole thing ending with the Doxology. They formed a new party which, of course, nominated TR.

Throughout the summer they "battled for the Lord," but the Lord seems to have picked Woodrow Wilson, a result which, as it turned out later, was no surprise to Theodore Roosevelt.

His following had been described by John M. Blum in *The Republican Roosevelt* (Harvard Press) as "composed of disgruntled Republicans" and "do-good reformers who confused it (TR's Progressive party) with the Ark of the Covenant." But it did not include some substantial men, including Pennsylvania's Pinchot brothers and a few rich men who had led lives about as soft as those of the men TR denounced.

TR Backed Hughes

Of course Theodore Roosevelt's itch to get back into the White House did not end with the failure of his party to make it in 1912. Wilson irritated him about as much as Taft would have done, and, as the war crisis became more serious, he discovered that he disliked Wilson even more than he had expected to.

Nevertheless, a few months later he concluded that the American people were "convinced that I am actuated by motives of personal ambition," and began doing his best to explain to the Bull Moose enthusiasts that they had better forget about nominating him again in 1916. In the end he endorsed Charles Evans Hughes—no liberal he. By that time most Progressives had either gone over to the Democrats or sneaked back into the Republican fold.

When I say the former Bull Moosers "sneaked back" into the GOP, I am not fooling. Far from taking over the party, many of them had a terrible time being admitted to its lower echelons.

In Connecticut I remember a promising Republican who looked like good governor material, except for the fact that his wife's relatives were collateral Roosevelts, and, perhaps not for that reason alone, he went Bull Moose. He did get cozy little political jobs, but no governorship.

Those were the days when party loyalty meant something and, if you couldn't take the candidate whom the party in convention assembled had nominated, you either backed him or got out.

When I think of what would have happened to a meeting of defeated Bull Moosers determined to fire the GOP national chairman and put the skids under Elihu Root and William Howard Taft, I tremble all over.

The Tories' Approach

Or, take England, where the Conservative party, having lost an election, is having an intramural debate on the question: What next for us Tories? But unlike our Republican leaders, or at any rate the "modern" ones, Britain's Conservatives seem not to have heard of the notion that they should make themselves over as nearly as possible in victorious Labor's image.

To be sure, they agree that their party should pay less attention to generalities and more to the people's needs, but the needs they are talking about differ considerably from those which Harold Wilson and his Labor confreres have in mind.

For example, the London *Telegraph* recently printed an article by David Howell, the new director of the Conservative Political Center. Mr. Howell starts right off by insisting that, come another election, the Conservatives should present themselves as "the party which gives supreme support to managerial efficiency in all sectors of government and industry."

He thinks his party lost support of a good many management people through failure to emphasize the need for adequate incentives for "middle income sales managers and executives on whom the whole industrial effort rests." He adds that the common man has begun to suspect that life in England has become "a deal behind his back between unions with unchallenged power and distant government officials."

Needs of the Citizen

It should be made clear, says Mr. Howell, that "the railways are for passengers and freight, not for railwaymen. The banks are for customers, not bank employes." In practical terms this calls for the removal of restrictions on shop hours and the repeal of laws which "hold back in the service sector."

What all this comes down to is that politicians should pay some attention to the needs of the citizen as a consumer of goods and user of services, and not exclusively as a worker dedicated to the use of the state as his agent for getting more and more for doing less and less. If the ordinary man finds it more and more difficult to satisfy his consumer needs, the Conservative candidate should be prepared to demonstrate that a lot of this inconvenience is caused by union practices which "stand four-square across the path of progress."

The fight, as Mr. Howell sees it, is going to be "about competitive efficiency versus Socialist idealism; about new opportunities for ordinary people in their role as consumers versus outdated restrictions and controls on them. It is up to the Conservatives to keep those choices clear in the public mind."

Instead of attempting to outrationalize the Laborites, the Tory "Shadow Prime Minister" has shaken up his party's front bench by promoting two of its most "controversial" figures: Enoch Powell and Ian Macleod. Mr. Powell is so "reactionary" that he recently urged industrial leaders not to cooperate with the Wilson government at all, on the ground that "it is a misconception to suppose that the Socialist government will be influenced by 'what the industry thinks' and that it is craven to be intimidated by fear that failure to go along will result in criticism as "uncooperative" or "unpatriotic."

The Conservative Appeal

Even Reginald Maudling, formerly chancellor of the exchequer, now to be a sort of whipper-in for the Tory pack, has been described as "positively reactionary" on matters like defense and foreign policy, although tolerant of a degree of planning to modernize British industry.

The thing about all these British Tories is that they diagnose their party's defeat as calling for a clearer conservative approach to the country's problems, not for a retreat from their principles.

However all this turns out, it is refreshing to find a conservative party which has just lost an election, albeit in a photo finish, thinking in terms of appealing to the conservative side of the people's needs rather than to groups whose apparent concern is to perpetuate inefficiency in the interest of labor bureaucrats.

Instead of assuming, as too many of our GOP leaders do, that the winner had all the answers and that the thing to do is give the public the same ones, British conservatism seems to have decided that its leadership missed the boat by failing to be conservative in the areas where the mass of the people are conservative, too.

American conservatives—especially Republicans—could do with a little sober second thought before taking the advice of their voluble ill-wishers and jumping on the liberal bandwagon just when the people may be getting tired of it.

Frederic Nelson, a frequent contributor to Human Events, *retired in 1961 as chief editorial writer for the* Saturday Evening Post. *A 1916 graduate of Harvard, he was an editorial writer for the Baltimore* Sun *from 1929 to 1942, the year he joined the* Saturday Evening Post *as an associate editor. He was the* Sun*'s London correspondent in 1931-32. He won the Freedoms Foundation Award for editorial writing in 1951.*

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Who Speaks For the Church?

The Chaplain of the United States Senate notes that as far as denouncements of communism by the clergy are concerned there is 'a silence that could be heard in Heaven.'

By DR. FREDERICK BROWN HARRIS

Reprinted with permission from the Washington *Evening Star*

A fear-haunted question is raised in a recent letter from a highly intelligent life-long friend, prominent in the affairs of a great Eastern city. He poses an agonizing query growing out of the disruption and dislocation in contemporary yeasty humanity.

He asks, "Into what kind of a world are our grandchildren headed?" An influential Communist, who is a Judas to his U. S. citizenship, answered in the dedication of a book he wrote some years ago—"To my great-grandson, J. W. K., who will live in a Communist U. S." That would mean that he would live under a coercive government where the vote is not denied to just a tiny minority but in a system in which no one is allowed to vote except where the ballot is stamped by a dictator.

Concerning the right to vote in our land, this is a time of seething emotion bordering on hysteria. In some demonstrations dunce caps and martyr halos are strangely mixed.

In such a time it needs to be said, especially to the churchmen who are so aroused, that in facing squarely domestic adjustments to meet the tests of true government by the people, the unpardonable sin is for Americans out of zeal to redress any national flaws, to allow themselves, unknowingly, to be used by a sinister world conspiracy against human dignity.

This blasphemous system is engaged in a lying world campaign to utterly distort the true image of this nation of our pride and prayer. The hate-America propaganda, whose poison is being blown around the planet, is born of communism's fear complex that the U. S. A., with its material and moral might, is the one and only power that can thunder to this scourge of fetters—"You shall not pass."

Never in history has there been such a colossal campaign to peddle lies about any country. Lenin's directions are now in full operation that any distortion or prevarication is permissible if it advances the cause he fathered.

For instance, one of the charges being made about "imperialistic America" is that the one-tenth of its population belonging to the Negro race, the descendants of slaves snatched from the savage tribes of Africa, are here treated with contempt, denied all opportunities for advancement, and in spite of the Emancipation Proclamation held in virtual subjection.

American Negroes thousands of miles from home, members of Joey Adams' entertainment group touring the world, nailed down that lie at a public question-and-answer period in a foreign country. They were being taunted by Communistic stooges about the place of their race in America.

One of the quartet indignantly answered for all. Glaring at the questioners, he said—"Listen, pals, outside of Heaven there is only one place I want to be and that's the U. S. A. Sure, we got problems, but we've got laws, and we've got courts, and we've got millions of Americans of all races and creeds and all colors, who are willing to lay down their lives to make possible the freedom of a man called Abraham Lincoln. We've got it made in our country!" This black man was exposing the fiction of the Communistic line.

Let no one in America, now deeply concerned about voting rights for some groups belonging to one-tenth of our population, be so naive as to be oblivious to the ugly fact that the Communistic conspiracy which is out to deny the sacred right of the vote for everybody, is using the present agitation in America to advance their own evil cause. There is more back of that statement than can be put in this article.

The question we are raising here, with no condemnation for religious leaders who are marching today in a cause that grips their conscience, is: Have these same leaders any vivid realization of what is in store for all Americans if the world objectives of that blasphemous, Godless system, are attained? And, make no mistake about it, it is so far on its way as to blanch our faces with fear.

But with this menace hanging like a Damoclean sword over the fragile thread of our liberties, are these same religious leaders so vociferous now as they deal with growing pains of a democracy, equally vocal as they face the most dastardly system the ages have known? It is a tragic fact that the answer to that question must be "no!" Among those who are assuming national and world leadership among the churches, it must be admitted that so far as communism is concerned, there is, to use a scriptural phrase, "A silence that could be heard in Heaven."

One of these leaders has said, "Let us quit moralizing about communism and to communism." His word for that conspiracy, and that of many of his colleagues, is accommodation, coexistence, cooperation. We are speaking now of Protestant leadership. Thank God the Roman Catholics are arrayed against religion's most malignant foe!

Would to God that in every church in America the perils of this Godless force were being poured into the minds of the young—and of the older! Would that every church, as its bounden duty, would have its entire membership familiar with every chapter of J. Edgar Hoover's Masters of Deceit.

There could be no more effective antidote to the tragically mistaken attitude of some church leaders as they encourage the coming generation to stroke the ferocious leopard (which has not changed its spots) and to murmur, "pretty pussy."

It is high time for religious people of every name or sign to raise the question in this time of dire crisis, "Who speaks for the Church?"

He Freed Police Attackers

Chicago Judge May Be Called to Testify

From the Allen-Scott Report

A Chicago municipal judge, who has stirred up a storm of controversy in the five months he has been on the bench, may find himself doing some headline testifying before the House Judiciary Committee at its forthcoming hearings on President Johnson's anti-crime legislation.

Committee leaders are being strongly urged to summon Judge George Leighton to explain two extraordinary decisions he has handed down in his brief tenure.

In numerous protests and complaints, these rulings are being cited as glaring instances of "gross miscarriage of justice by a public official charged with the responsibility of enforcing law and order."

Chicago Judge George Leighton

In one case, Leighton freed two Puerto Ricans who severely slashed a policeman when he tried to arrest them for threatening pedestrians with a broken beer bottle. In the other, Sam DeStefano, Chicago hoodlum, was granted a new trial following his conviction by a jury on charges of obstructing justice by bribing witnesses to refuse to identify a holdup man.

It took 27 stitches and 23 days in the hospital for the policeman to recover. His face will be scarred for life. Leighton released the defendants on the ground the policeman, by drawing his revolver, gave them the right to resist arrest.

"The right to resist unlawful arrest is a phase of self-defense," astonishingly proclaimed Leighton.

DeStefano's conviction was set aside by Leighton, in what he described as a "magnanimous gesture," on the contention that both he and the prosecutor had made inflammatory remarks in the presence of the jury and DeStefano, therefore, had not received a fair trial.

Committeemen have been told DeStefano and Leighton were close friends, and the former had consulted the judge on legal matters before he went on the bench.

Son of immigrants from a Portuguese colony, Leighton graduated from Howard University, Washington, D.C., in 1940, and Harvard Law in 1946. Prior to his election as a circuit judge last November, he represented members of the Chicago underworld.

He was an attorney for Sam Giancana, notorious ruler of Chicago's Cosa Nostra, in his unsuccessful suit to bar the FBI from keeping him under close surveillance. Leighton also handled legal affairs for Elijah Muhammad, head of the Black Muslims.

Democratic congressional leaders, after consulting President Johnson, agreed to start consideration of the anti-crime measure in the House. They deem the Senate the main battleground on this legislation.

(Distributed 1965
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Crime Loses a Round

From the Detroit *Free Press*

Reversing a judicial trend toward endowing criminals with a life of untroubled serenity, the New York Court of Appeals has ruled that it is not necessary for police to inform an arrested suspect that he has a right to an attorney or that anything he says may be used against him.

This perhaps carries it too far the other way. It seems to us that an arrested man should be routinely entitled to this information—though whether his failure to receive it should offset every other circumstance and evidence in a case is something else again.

However, that is the way the pendulum goes. A wide swing toward one side inevitably produces one in the other direction. And New York has seen the consequence of making technicalities more important than the protection of the public. It has been swamped with the most vicious criminality.

If the natural reaction goes too far, the blame must rest upon those portions of bench and bar which see the citizen's right to live in reasonable safety as nothing compared with legal hocus-pocus in favor of the thug, murderer and rapist.

Something had to give, and in New York it has.

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THE CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS admit that GOP prospects are on the rise. The Republicans recently captured a Democratic Senate seat in a special election in a heavily-Democratic district and polls show Gov. Edmund "Pat" Brown to be in electoral trouble, mainly because of his big spending. "We have a serious problem before us," admits Tom Carvey, outgoing president of the potent California Democratic Council.

□ □ □

THE GREAT UNWASHED— With soapbox appearances prevalent—from street corners to college campuses—there must first have been soap. But from the orator you can't escape the impression that it was somebody else who used the stuff.—From the Nashville *Banner*

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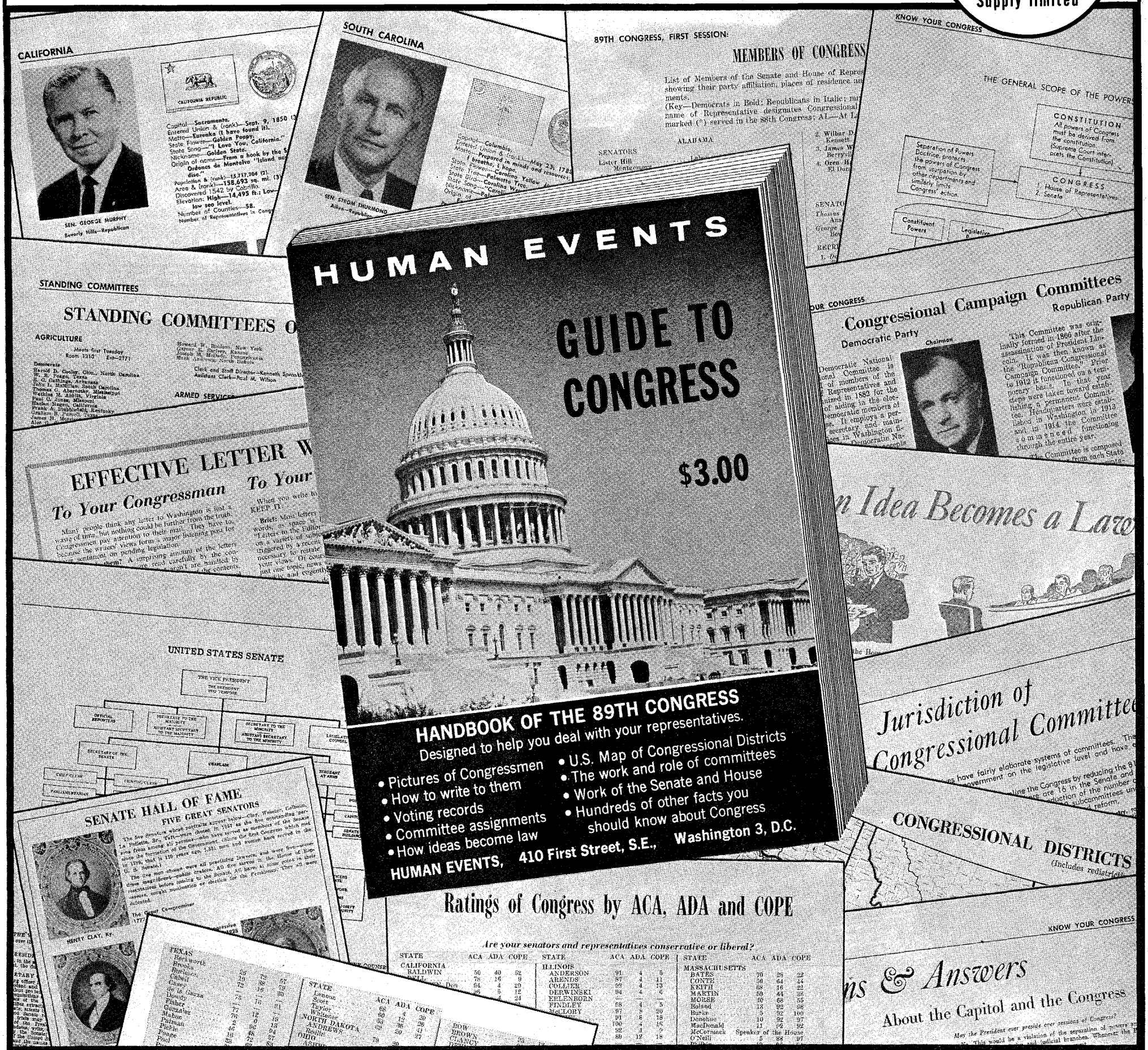

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Federal Aid to Education Rammed Through House

Late Friday night, March 26, the House by a 263-to-153 vote passed President Johnson's $1.34-billion school aid bill. Voting for the measure were 228 Democrats and 35 Republicans. Opposed were 96 Republicans and 57 Democrats. (The complete roll-call is printed below.)

Debate on the measure was lengthy and at times extremely heated, but almost no changes in LBJ's bill were made. The House leadership had received its orders from the White House and seemed determined that the House would just rubber-stamp the President's wishes. As Rep. Charles Goodell (R.-N. Y.) declared, "This isn't going to be the education act. It is going to be the railroad act of 1965."

More than two dozen amendments were rejected before the bill was passed. The Republican leadership protested the "steamroller tactics" and accused the Democrats of using their big majority to "run rough-shod" over all opposition, but their criticism was obviously ignored.

Under the bill the biggest chunk of federal aid—$1.07 billion—is allotted to school districts on the basis of the number of children coming from families earning less than $2,000 a year. The grants will amount to one-half the average statewide per pupil expenditure for each such child.

Republicans to no avail pointed out that under this formula many rich districts will receive much more money than many poor districts.

For example, wealthy Westchester County outside New York City, with 6,210 children from families of less than $2,000 income, will receive $2,189,026. Sunflower County, Mississippi, with 6,184 such children (about the same number) will receive $745,873. The sixth richest county in the nation thus will get $352 per pupil while one of the

Rep. Charles Goodell (R.-N.Y.) said: "This isn't going to be the education act. It is going to be the railroad act of 1965."

country's poorest will receive only $122 per pupil.

The average family income in Westchester County, however, is $8,052—more than four times greater than Sunflower County's $1,790. Republicans therefore maintained that Westchester, and similar countries, were already able to take care of educational needs of their poor children on the local level without federal aid. Instead they are to receive vast sums of money. As Rep. William Brock (R.-Tenn.) pointed out, "It seems the proposed bill of federal aid to secondary and elementary education will serve to *widen* the gap of opportunity."

Other key provisions of the bill would authorize:

(1) $100 million for school libraries and publicly approved textbooks for children in public, private and parochial schools.

(2) $100 million for special educational centers which would provide facilities such as science laboratories and reading clinics for all public, private and parochial schools in a particular area. Under this title the U. S. commissioner of education can set up such a center in a locality without any permission from the state government.

(3) $45 million for educational research.

(4) $25 million to aid state departments of education.

Many Republican House members voiced strong complaints that the measure opens the door for enormous federal control of education; they were paid no attention. Rep. J. Arthur Younger (R.-Calif.) even suggested that to illustrate the vast federal control contained in the bill all references to the United States commissioner of education be replaced with the word "commissar." Amid liberal laughter he was voted down.

The bill now goes to the Senate where a subcommittee has already completed hearings. The same heavy Administration insistence on prompt action that was used on the House will certainly be used on the Senate. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N. Y.), chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, has predicted that the Senate will pass the measure and the President will sign it before April 25.

New Guise for School Aid

From the Arizona *Republic*

President Johnson's $1.3 billion school aid bill has now passed the House of Representatives and will soon come up for a vote in the Senate. Its passage would mean a dramatic change in the basic concept of American education.

The question of the federal role in primary education has been debated for nearly 100 years. Always the American people have kept control of primary education at the local level. The last serious effort to involve the central government in local education was in 1961, when President Kennedy failed to get a bill out of the House Rules Committee. President Johnson's measure cleared this hurdle by an 8-to-7 vote.

The changed attitude is a result of making the education bill a part of the "war on poverty." The Johnson proposal is supposed to serve children in low-income homes. Federal contributions to counties and school districts would be based on the number of children from families with an annual income of less than $2,000.

The rationale may be different, but the end result will be the same. Dr. Roger Freeman, senior staff member of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, says: "The issue is not one of the magnitude of expenditures for education. The question is: Who should decide how to spend the funds? Or, plainly: Who should run the schools?"

Dr. Freeman says, "It is virtually impossible . . . to make a respectable-looking case for state and local inability to meet school needs." Hence, "aid to the poor" has replaced the earlier and now discredited approaches.

Concludes Dr. Freeman: "This plan aims at a fundamental change in the structure of American education. Its underlying assumption is that the present school authorities lack the knowledge and judgment of what the educational needs of the area are and that only a program according to the concepts of the Office of Education can meet the requirements. Once Congress acts on that assumption, where will it stop?"

Just as surely as night follows day, passage of President Johnson's school aid bill will be followed by larger and larger federal incursions into the local control of the nation's schools. The bill, if passed, will mark a long step toward a unitary government which will finance, and hence direct, every phase of American life.

House Vote on Education Bill

President's measure passes by 263-to-153 rollcall

REPUBLICANS FOR 35

Baldwin (Calif.)
Bell (Calif.)
Burton (Utah)
Cahill (N. J.)
Carter (Ky.)
Cleveland (N. H.)
Conte (Mass.)
Corbett (Pa.)
Curtin (Pa.)
Dwyer (N. J.)
Ellsworth (Kan.)
Fino (N. Y.)
Fulton (Pa.)
Grover (N. Y.)
Halpern (N. Y.)
Harvey (Mich.)
Horton (N. Y.)
Hosmer (Calif.)
Lindsay (N. Y.)
McDade (Pa.)
Martin (Mass.)
Mathias (Md.)
Mize (Kan.)
Moore (W. Va.)
Morse (Mass.)
Morton (Md.)
O'Konski (Wis.)
Pirnie (N. Y.)
Reid (N. Y.)
Schweiker (Pa.)
Shriver (Kan.)
Stafford (Vt.)
Watkins (Pa.)
Whalley (Pa.)
Wydler (N. Y.)

DEMOCRATS FOR—228

Adams (Wash.)
Addabbo (Conn.)
Albert (Okla.)
Anderson (Tenn.)
Annunzio (Ill.)
Ashley (Ohio)
Aspinall (Colo.)
Bandstra (Iowa)
Barrett (Pa.)
Beckworth (Tex.)
Bingham (N. Y.)
Blatnik (Minn.)
Boggs (La.)
Boland (Mass.)
Bolling (Mo.)
Brademas (Ind.)
Brooks (Tex.)
Brown (Calif.)
Burke (Mass.)
Burton (Calif.)
Byrne (Pa.)
Cabell (Tex.)
Callan (Neb.)
Carey (N. Y.)
Celler (N. Y.)
Chelf (Ky.)
Clark (Pa.)
Clevenger (Mich.)
Cohelan (Calif.)
Conyers (Mich.)
Cooley (N. C.)
Corman (Calif.)
Craley (Pa.)
Culver (Iowa)
Daddario (Conn.)
Daniels (N. J.)
Davis (Ga.)
Dawson (Ill.)
de la Garza (Tex.)
Delaney (N. Y.)
Dent (Pa.)
Denton (Ind.)
Diggs (Mich.)
Dingell (Mich.)
Donohue (Mass.)
Dow (N. Y.)
Dulski (N. Y.)
Duncan (Ore.)
Dyal (Calif.)
Edmondson (Okla.)
Edwards (Calif.)
Evans (Colo.)
Fallon (Md.)
Farbstein (N. Y.)
Farnsley (Ky.)
Farnum (Mich.)
Fascell (Fla.)
Feighan (Ohio)
Flood (Pa.)
Fogarty (R. I.)
Foley (Wash.)
Ford, William D. (Mich.)
Fraser (Minn.)
Friedel (Md.)
Fulton (Tenn.)
Gallagher (N. J.)
Garmatz (Md.)
Giaimo (Conn.)
Gibbons (Fla.)
Gilbert (N. Y.)
Gilligan (Ohio)
Gonzalez (Tex.)
Grabowski (Conn.)
Gray (Ill.)
Green (Ore.)
Green (Pa.)
Greigg (Iowa)
Grider (Tenn.)
Griffiths (Mich)
Hagen (Calif.)
Hamilton (Md.)
Hanley (N. Y.)
Hanna (Calif.)
Hansen (Iowa)
Hansen (Wash.)
Hathaway (Me.)
Hawkins (Calif.)
Hays (Ohio)
Hechler (W. Va.)
Helstoski (N. J.)
Hicks (Wash.)
Holland (Pa.)
Howard (N. J.)
Hungate (Mo.)
Huot (N. H.)
Ichord (Mo.)
Irwin (Conn.)
Jacobs (Ind.)
Jennings (Va.)
Joelson (N. J.)
Johnson (Calif.)
Johnson (Okla.)
Karsten (Mo.)
Karth (Minn.)
Kastenmeier (Wis.)
Kee (W. Va.)
Kelly (N. Y.)
Keogh (N. Y.)
King (Calif.)
King (Utah)
Kirwan (Ohio)
Kluczynski (Ill.)
Krebs (N. J.)
Landrum (Ga.)
Leggett (Calif.)
Long (Md.)
Love (Ohio)
McCarthy (N. Y.)
McDowell (Del.)
McFall (Calif.)
McGrath (N. J.)
McVicker (Colo.)
Macdonald (Mass.)
Machen (Md.)
Mackay (Ga.)
Mackie (Mich.)
Madden (Ind.)
Matsunaga (Hawaii)
Meeds (Wash.)
Miller (Calif.)
Mills (Ark.)
Minish (N. J.)
Mink (Hawaii)
Moeller (Ohio)
Monagan (Conn.)
Moorhead (Pa.)
Morgan (Pa.)
Morris (N. M.)
Morrison (La.)
Moss (Calif.)
Multer (N. Y.)
Murphy (Ill.)
Murphy (N. Y.)
Natcher (Ky.)
Nedzi (Mich.)
Nix (Pa.)
O'Brien (N. Y.)
O'Hara (Ill.)
O'Hara (Mich.)
Olsen (Mont.)
Olson (Minn.)
O'Neill (Mass.)
Ottinger (N. Y.)
Patman (Tex.)
Patten (N. J.)
Pepper (Fla.)
Perkins (Ky.)
Philbin (Mass.)
Pickle (Tex.)
Pike (N. Y.)
Poage (Tex.)
Powell (N. Y.)
Price (Ill.)
Pucinski (Ill.)
Purcell (Tex.)
Race (Wis.)
Randall (Mo.)
Redlin (N. D.)
Resnick (N. Y.)
Reuss (Wis.)
Rhodes (Pa.)
Rivers (Alaska)
Rodino (N. J.)
Rogers (Colo.)
Ronan (Ill.)
Roncalio (Wyo.)
Rooney (N. Y.)
Rooney (Pa.)
Roosevelt (Calif.)
Rosenthal (N. Y.)
Rostenkowski (Ill.)
Roush (Ind.)
Roybal (Calif.)
Ryan (N. Y.)
St.Germain (R. I.)
St. Onge (Conn.)
Scheuer (N. Y.)
Schisler (Ill.)
Schmidhauser (Iowa)
Secrest (Ohio)
Senner (Ariz.)
Shipley (Ill.)
Sickles (Md.)
Sisk (Calif.)
Slack (W. Va.)
Smith (Iowa)
Staggers (W. Va.)
Stalbaum (Wis.)
Steed (Okla.)
Stephens (Ga.)
Stratton (N. Y.)
Stubblefield (Ky.)
Sullivan (Mo.)
Sweeney (Ohio)
Tenzer (N. Y.)
Thomas (Tex.)
Thompson (N.J.)
Todd (Mich.)
Trimble (Ark.)
Tunney (Calif.)
Udall (Ariz.)
Ullman (Ore.)
Van Deerlin (Calif.)
Vanik (Ohio)
Vigorito (Pa.)
Vivian (Mich.)
Walker (N. M.)
Watts (Ky.)
Weltner (Ga.)
White (Ida.)
White (Tex.)
Willis (La.)
Wilson, Charles H. (Calif.)
Wolff (N. Y.)
Wright (Tex.)
Yates (Ill.)
Young (Tex.)
Zablocki (Wis.)

REPUBLICANS AGAINST—96

Adair (Ind.)
Anderson (Ill.)
Andrews, Glenn (Ala.)
Andrews (N. Dak.)
Arends (Ill.)
Ashbrook (Ohio)
Bates (Mass.)
Battin (Mont.)
Belcher (Okla.)
Berry (S. D.)
Betts (Ohio)
Bolton (Ohio)
Bow (Ohio)
Bray (Ind.)
Brock (Tenn.)
Broomfield (Mich.)
Brown (Ohio)
Broyhill (N. C.)
Broyhill (Va.)
Buchanan (Ala.)
Byrnes (Wis.)
Callaway (Ga.)
Cederberg (Mich.)
Chamberlain (Mich.)
Clancy (Ohio)
Clausen, Don H. (Calif.)
Clawson, Del (Calif.)
Collier (Ill.)
Conable (N. Y.)
Cramer (Fla.)
Cunningham (Neb.)
Curtis (Mo.)
Davis (Wis.)
Derwinski (Ill.)
Devine (Ohio)
Dole (Kan.)
Duncan (Tenn.)
Edwards (Ala.)
Erlenborn (Ill.)
Findley (Ill.)
Ford, Gerald (Mich.)
Goodell (N. Y.)
Griffin (Mich.)
Gross (Iowa)
Gubser (Calif.)
Gurney (Fla.)
Hall (Mo.)
Halleck (Ind.)
Hansen (Ida.)
Harsha (Ohio)
Harvey (Ind.)
Hutchinson (Mich.)
Johnson (Pa.)
Jonas (N. C.)
Keith (Mass.)
King (N. Y.)
Kunkel (Pa.)
Laird (Wis.)
Langen (Minn.)
Latta (Ohio)
Lipscomb (Calif.)
McClory (Ill.)
McCulloch (Ohio)
McEwen (N. Y.)
Mailliard (Calif.)
Martin (Ala.)
Martin (Nebr.)
May (Wash.)
Michel (Ill.)
Minshall (Ohio)
Nelsen (Minn.)
Pelly (Wash.)
Poff (Va.)
Quie (Minn.)
Quillen (Tenn.)
Reid (Ill.)
Reifel (S. D.)
Reinecke (Calif.)
Rhodes (Ariz.)
Robison (N. Y.)
Roudebush (Ind.)
Rumsfeld (Ill.)
Saylor (Pa.)
Schneebeli (Pa.)
Skubitz (Kan.)
Smith (Calif.)
Smith (N. Y.)
Stanton (Ohio)
Talcott (Calif.)
Teague (Calif.)
Thomson (Wis.)
Utt (Calif.)
Walker (Miss.)
Wilson, Bob (Calif.)
Wyatt (Ore.)
Younger (Calif.)

DEMOCRATS AGAINST—57

Abbitt (Va.)
Abernethy (Miss.)
Andrews, George (Ala.)
Ashmore (S. C.)
Baring (Nev.)
Bennett (Fla.)
Burleson (Tex.)
Cameron (Calif.)
Casey (Tex.)
Colmer (Miss.)
Dorn (S. C.)
Dowdy (Tex.)
Downing (Va.)
Fisher (Tex.)
Flynt (Ga.)
Fountain (N. C.)
Fuqua (Fla.)
Gathings (Ark.)
Gettys (S. C.)
Hagan (Ga.)
Haley (Fla.)
Hardy (Va.)
Harris (Ark.)
Hebert (La.)
Henderson (N. C.)
Herlong (Fla.)
Holifield (Calif.)
Jarman (Okla.)
Kornegay (N. C.)
Lennon (N. C.)
Long (La.)
McMillan (S. C.)
Mahon (Tex.)
Marsh (Va.)
Matthews (Fla.)
Murray (Tenn.)
O'Neal (Ga.)
Passman (La.)
Pool (Tex.)
Rivers (S. C.)
Roberts (Tex.)
Rogers (Fla.)
Rogers (Tex.)
Satterfield (Va.)
Scott (N. C.)
Selden (Ala.)
Sikes (Fla.)
Smith (Va.)
Taylor (N. C.)
Teague (Tex.)
Thompson (La.)
Tuck (Va.)
Tuten (Ga.)
Waggonner (La.)
Whitener (N. C.)
Whitten (Miss.)
Williams (Miss.)

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Despite columnists' opinions and Liberal commentary, November 3rd did not "crush Conservatism." A defeat for the Republican party in one election can scarcely—nor accurately—be equated with a rejection of Conservative thought.

On the contrary, the Conservative cause has gained in strength, discipline and purpose. One has only to read the continuing—even increasing—attacks on Conservatism in newspapers and magazines (and the Communist "Worker") to realize that those who would change our Constitutional form of government, are sharply aware of our numbers and our will. If Conservatives presented no threat to Liberal desires, attacks upon Conservatives would end.

WHAT IS CONSERVATISM?... WHO IS A CONSERVATIVE?

For a considerable time, the opponents of Conservatism have concocted their own definitions of our principles and aims. These have been always unfavorable, negative, and untrue—ranging from "fascist" and "warmongers," to "racists." It is long past time to proclaim and publicize a true and accurate *definition of Conservatism*:

Conservatism—derived from the root word, conserve, meaning to save, protect, guard and maintain, and *insure for the future.*

("Conservationists" of nature and natural resources are accepted as vigilant guardians of forest preserves, animal life, water and topsoil . . . and are *respected* for their stand.)

A "Conservative" is concerned with the *conservation of spiritual and legal resources* found in our Declaration Of Independence, and established in the constitutional system of the United States Of America.

Thus, a Conservative is one who:

- Recognizes and acknowledges the power, authority and providence of Almighty God, the Bestower of human liberty.
- Practices personal responsibility as a counterpart of his personal liberty, and understands that this provides the ultimate support for our system of freedom.
- Dedicates himself to the conservation of the Constitution of The United States, in order to ensure limited, Constitutional government and national independence.
- Defends and encourages personal privacy and the right to own and operate private property, which he fully knows to be the only source of all public revenues for the operation of government.

These are the basic tenets and principles which unite all Conservatives, in spirit and moral law, regardless of creed, color, race or political party affiliation.

NOW, A RECOGNITION OF THE NEED FOR CONSERVATIVE UNIFICATION!

The NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATIONS has been established as a result of the interest and urging of independent Conservative groups and clubs throughout the land. All such groups—and there are thousands of them—have demonstrated their effectiveness at neighborhood, city and State levels. Many have recognized the need for an effective affiliation with a national organization that can serve as a source of information — facts — materials — literature — speakers, and one that can make our profound, Conservative beliefs known to the Nation and to its officials, both elected and appointed. Now, for the first time, such national affiliation and vital coordination of efforts is possible!

The organizers and sponsors of The NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATIONS are themselves members of various local Conservative groups stretching from New York to California.

If you, as an officer or member of a Conservative group of any size, are interested in finding out how we can work together for the advancement of our mutual aims and interests, use the convenient coupon below. Or, simply write, stating your questions, suggestions and comments. Your interest is strongly urged—write today!

If you as an individual are not now a member of a Conservative organization write for organizational instructions and a sample Constitution (free).

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Dedicated Associate James L. Wick (1897-1964)

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In reporting the news, *Human Events* is objective, it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is *not* impartial. It looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. These principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

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Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendations and those of your friends may cause your editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in Human Events are:

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Nice Work for Mrs. Powell

From the Nashville *Banner*

HELP WANTED: Immediate opening for competent secretary. Excellent working conditions with offices in beachside house in Puerto Rico. Salary, $18,908.

If an advertisement such as the one above should appear in the classified section of any newspaper in the country, it would take a year to process the applications.

Does such a job exist? Certainly it does, but the position is filled.

A Mrs. Adam Clayton Powell holds the post. She is a member of the staff of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, the Harlem congressman-preacher, who, of course, is also the secretary's husband.

Until the recent congressional pay raises, Mrs. Powell was drawing only $13,334.61.

According to Powell, his secretary-wife's principal task is to read the letters he gets from his Spanish constituents in Harlem. There must be a deluge of three or four a week.

The Harlem globetrotter has never had any compunctions about spending the taxpayers' money. He likes to live it up in the world's better nightspots when he is "junketing," which is quite often.

And besides, it gets quite expensive maintaining residences in Washington, Harlem and Puerto Rico.

Nepotism is not new to Washington, but seldom is it practiced at $18,000-plus a year.

High-Paid 'Poverty' Army

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

The commander-in-chief of Lyndon Johnson's "war on poverty" has thrown economy to the winds in assembling a staff of highly-paid bureaucrats throughout the country.

Salaries at Sargent Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity appear to be getting most of the opportunity. In Washington alone, Shriver will hire 54 full-time aides at salaries ranging from $18,935 to $30,000.

The salary level is so high that a Washington newsman sympathetic to the Administration has observed that Shriver appears to have repudiated the President's campaign to hold down government costs.

Outside Washington, OEO salaries are no less controversial. An Associated Press report datelined Trenton, N.J., reveals that Democrats and Republicans

Sargent Shriver is hiring 54 full-time aides at salaries from $18,935 to $30,000 a year.

alike are up in arms over the salaries to be paid anti-poverty chieftains throughout that state.

State Sen. Nelson F. Stamler, for one, has questioned the $25,000 salary paid to the director of the New Jersey branch of the OEO, John C. Bullitt. Stamler pointed out that Bullitt's salary is higher than those of the state cabinet.

Rep. William Widnall, a Republican, has charged that federal funds will be used to pay the $10,000-and-up salaries of 26 anti-poverty workers in Newark alone. The director of the Newark office will receive $23,000, Widnall says, and his top aide $18,000.

Mayor Frank X. Graves of Paterson was bitter when he learned that the director of his city's anti-poverty campaign had been hired at $18,500, a salary $1,000 higher than his. The mayor argued that $10,000 to $12,000 would have been sufficient. Monmouth County Freeholder Eugene Bedell viewed his county's $67,000 anti-poverty budget with skepticism. Of that figure, $52,000 goes for bureaucrats' salaries, with the local director making $10,500 and his top aide $10,000.

"War on poverty" salaries paid in New York are astronomical. That city's Poverty Operations Board has on the payroll a $500-a-week "consultant," Mrs. Mary Conway Kohler. Mrs. Kohler also serves as a highly-paid consultant to a number of other government agencies, including the National Institute of Mental Health and the Department of Labor.

Queried by a New York newsman as to her role in the city's anti-poverty campaign, Mrs. Kohler was hardly coy. "Listen," she said, "this is none of your business. Sure, I make a lot of money. But I'm not going to tell a newspaperman how much I earn from my private business. The $100 a day I receive from the poverty program is really one of my cheapest fees."

Another of New York's well-paid poverty foes is D'Jaris Watson, a $65-a-day consultant. Mrs. Watson's husband, James, is a leading New York Democrat who serves now as a city judge.

* * *

Thirty-eight million churchgoers may not realize it, but they have gone on record urging the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Viet Nam.

Meeting in Portland, Ore., earlier this month, leaders of the National Council of Churches adopted a resolution calling for a negotiated settlement in Viet Nam. NCC officials claim to represent more than 30 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches with a combined membership of 38 million Americans.

It was not the first time that NCC officials had spoken out on a controversial issue. In fact, the council during the past 15 years has issued more than 50 official pronouncements on questions ranging, alphabetically, from African aid to Vatican diplomatic relations.

Council officials have opposed state right-to-work laws, lobbied against the Bricker Amendment, called for the repeal of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, opposed the Connally Amendment (governing U.S. relations with the World Court) and endorsed recognition of Red China.

The last position was adopted at a "world order study conference" sponsored by the NCC in Cleveland in November, 1958. A poll subsequently conducted among 45,000 Protestant clergymen revealed that more than 90 per cent of them strongly disagreed with the NCC pronouncement.

Note: The chief of staff of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, Colin Stam, warned last year that NCC forays into political thickets may have jeopardized its tax-exempt status.

Specifically, Stam said, NCC lobbying for the 1964 civil rights act may have been a violation of the Internal Revenue Code. It was the intent of Congress, Stam said, that tax-exempt organizations not take positions on pending legislation. "A strict interpretation of the provision in applying it to the National Council of Churches may place its exemption in jeopardy," according to Stam.

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

Whether it was because of the odor of the Bobby Baker-Walter Jenkins scandals the records do not show, but they do record the purchase for the U. S. Senate of "six cases of fragrant air bombs" at a cost to the taxpayers of $117.61. You are invited to supply your own comments.—Rep. H. R. Gross

Inflation in GNP

By SEN. JACK MILLER (R.-Iowa)

When the President's Council of Economic Advisers reports that we had "expansion in the economy" totalling $38 billion in 1964, we need to cut this down to what is called "real" gross national product. The inflation fat [$11 billion] must be wrung out of it. In other words, 30 per cent of the increase in GNP last year consisted of inflation. This increase is ominous since, until 1964, the inflation part of GNP had been running at only 20 per cent.

Training in Communism

By REP. EDWARD GURNEY (R.-Fla.)

Since the struggle with communism is largely a cold war, and not a shooting war, why do we not train our people for this kind of conflict also? Our cold war soldiers need to know and understand the Communist philosophy of government and its dedication to world conquest. Especially must they know the methods by which the Communists seek to conquer. They need to know the language and customs of scores of foreign nations where the cold war is being fought, so that Americans can go to these foreign nations and convince their citizens of the friendship of America, and the danger of communism. They need training in as many varieties of ways to meet and successfully defeat communism as the mind of freemen can conceive.

Freedom's Price

By REP. JOHN BALDWIN (R.-Calif.)

The price of freedom never is low. Our forefathers who created this nation knew what a risk they had to run and what a price they had to pay to win freedom for our nation. Yet they were willing to take this risk and pay this price. Are we unwilling to do as much to protect that freedom?

School Prayer

By REP. G. ROBERT WATKINS (R.-Pa.)

Today, many questions concerning the social fabric of our nation are being asked of the nation's leaders. The students are daily asking questions concerning morality and social progress. Yet, a factor in the development of the American character has been removed from the classrooms. Prayer remains an important function in every state occasion, both on the local and national levels. As members of Congress, we welcome a prayer each day. However, prayers are not found in the places of learning, where the future members of this great body will be found. Prayer is the highest form of respect and honor and I feel that respect is missing from the current social fabric of our nation.

The state should remain neutral in the matters of religion, however real neutrality would best be served, if the state would permit those children who so desire to begin their school day with a prayer to do so. My bill mentions prayer, not religion or a specific prayer. I am calling for a free exercise of principles through prayer. Principles and ideas must be expressed and prayer is certainly an effective method of placing personal conflicts aside and having the individual ponder his role in life.

Confusion in Records

By REP. JOHN DOWDY (D.-Tex.)

It is becoming increasingly difficult for an employer to know what to do, or how to keep his records. For example, in order to prevent job discrimination, Massachusetts has a law which bars the keeping of employment records as to race and color, the theory being that keeping of such records on race, color and religion is, in itself, discriminatory and should be barred. There is a federal order requiring that firms seeking federal contracts must provide equality in job opportunities, and to provide a means for determining whether employes are complying with the federal requirements, records must be kept as to race and color. Then, last year, under the Massachusetts Plans for Progress, inaugurated by the governor, employers must keep such records, and the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination ruled that employers could keep such records. Subsequent to that, the attorney general of Massachusetts ruled that such record-keeping violates the laws of the state. The employer gets it coming and going, and this can only result in reduced employment opportunities for all workers.

Housing Program

By REP. RICHARD POFF (R.-Va.)

Recently, the President sent a new $6.4-billion federal housing program to the Congress. One of his proposals was that the federal government pay federal subsidies to tenants who rent homes or apartments. Under the proposal, such rent subsidies would be payable to families earning as much as $8,000 a year

Beneath the surface of the subsidies itself, what is really involved here? Perhaps the answer can be found in the book recently written by Mr. Robert C. Weaver, administrator of the federal housing program:

"Originally this nation was developed largely by offering people absolute control over wide areas to facilitate the rapid improvement of the land. Now we are trying to recover control of the way the land is used, so as to achieve a proper type of development of our urban areas and of our whole country *. . . thus we seek to recapture control of the use of the land, most of which the government has already given to the people"* (emphasis added).

Trade with Reds

By REP. PAUL ROGERS (D.-Fla.)

I have introduced legislation to halt shipments to or from the United States aboard flagships engaged in trade with North Viet Nam. That legislation, H.R. 6154, is before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, of which I am a member. I urge early passage of this measure as a first effort to cut the Viet Cong supply line and strengthen the American shipping industry as well.

Gas and Viet Nam

By REP. L. MENDEL RIVERS (D.-S. C.)

There are not any two ways about it, we must protect our troops from infiltration. This Congress has gone on record unequivocally as supporting the President of the United States in his effort to bring peace in Viet Nam. We are doing everything we possibly can to get the point home to these people that we will not be driven out of Viet Nam. This use of a new gas is one of the humane ways we are now trying to bring sense into the heads of these people. If this does not work we might try something else. But we are determined to stay there, and this Congress and the nation are backing the President in his course. We must win. We cannot be defeated, and we will not retreat.

Voting Rights

By REP. LESLIE ARENDS (R.-Ill.)

Yes, there is a need for "voting rights" legislation, but in meeting this need there is no necessity to vest in the federal government broad power over the election process. Moreover, as we pointed out last week in a speech on the floor of the House, a voting right means more than the right to register and vote. It also means the right to vote without coercion, intimidation or bribery and to have one's vote counted. We all too well know that in Chicago and in other cities political machines have systematically denied eligible voters the sanctity of their ballot. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that the voting rights problem is not simply one of the South. It is also one of the North, particularly in the large cities.

Putting Spending in Understandable Terms

By REP. FRANK BOW (R.-Ohio)

Despite a veritable floodtide of federal revenue beyond the wildest dreams of the most extravagant, we are asked to continue to spend and spend and spend, indulging ourselves without restraint, piling up additional billions of debt upon which additional billions of interest must be paid every year.

For the 14th consecutive year we are going to be asked to increase the ceiling on the public debt. If we fail to exercise some degree of prudence, we will end fiscal year 1966 with a public debt $36 billion greater than Mr. Kennedy inherited 5 years ago.

This trend frightens me. As Jenkin Lloyd Jones asked recently, I wonder whether a nation that boasts about its prosperity can tolerate endless deficits. Can we go broke?

This is a question that means a great deal to our constituents, and it seems to me that we should break these billions down to show what the burden really is on the man who ultimately pays all the taxes—the breadwinner who shares his earnings with Uncle Sam and finds these costly programs reflected not only in the taxes he pays directly to the government but in the price he pays for everything he eats or wears or uses in everyday life.

I think he ought to make it plain that the $900 million or more the Johnson budget proposes to spend on the education of so-called deprived children, amounts to slightly over $20 for every family in the United States. That kind of figure would mean something to me if I were trying to scrape up the money for glasses or shoes for my own children, and I think it means something to the average American man and wife.

The projected cost of the anti-poverty program for 1966 comes to something over $75 for every American family. Congress voted to begin this program.

Last year there was considerable public appeal to the Job Corps, the work study program and all the rest, but we did not break it down into what it would cost the American family that pays its taxes and is struggling to protect itself from poverty.

We talk about $40 billion for the moon shot and scientists and philosophers argue about whether we should or should not go through with the program. What about our average family to whom that incomprehensible sum of money represents another $800 in tax burden?

How can we explain a Post Office Department that costs the average family over $80 a year in addition to the postage it pays every time it wishes to use the service, and how explain why so costly a service is so consistently unsatisfactory?

Foreign aid has cost that breadwinner and his wife and children nearly $2,500 since the end of the Second World War, and it is not easy to convince a man in Canton, Ohio, that he got his dollar's worth.

The most staggering figure is the cost of debt service—$11.6 billion in fiscal 1966. In response to my question, Budget Director Gordon told the committee that this is the equivalent of $22,000 every minute, every day, the year around. A new house every minute, or four Cadillac automobiles—set your own standard of comparison.

This is the amount—$22,000 per minute—that we are paying only to satisfy the interest charges on the debt we have accumulated through these years of extravagance.

Knowing these facts, I am confident the American people will renew their demands for real economy in government.

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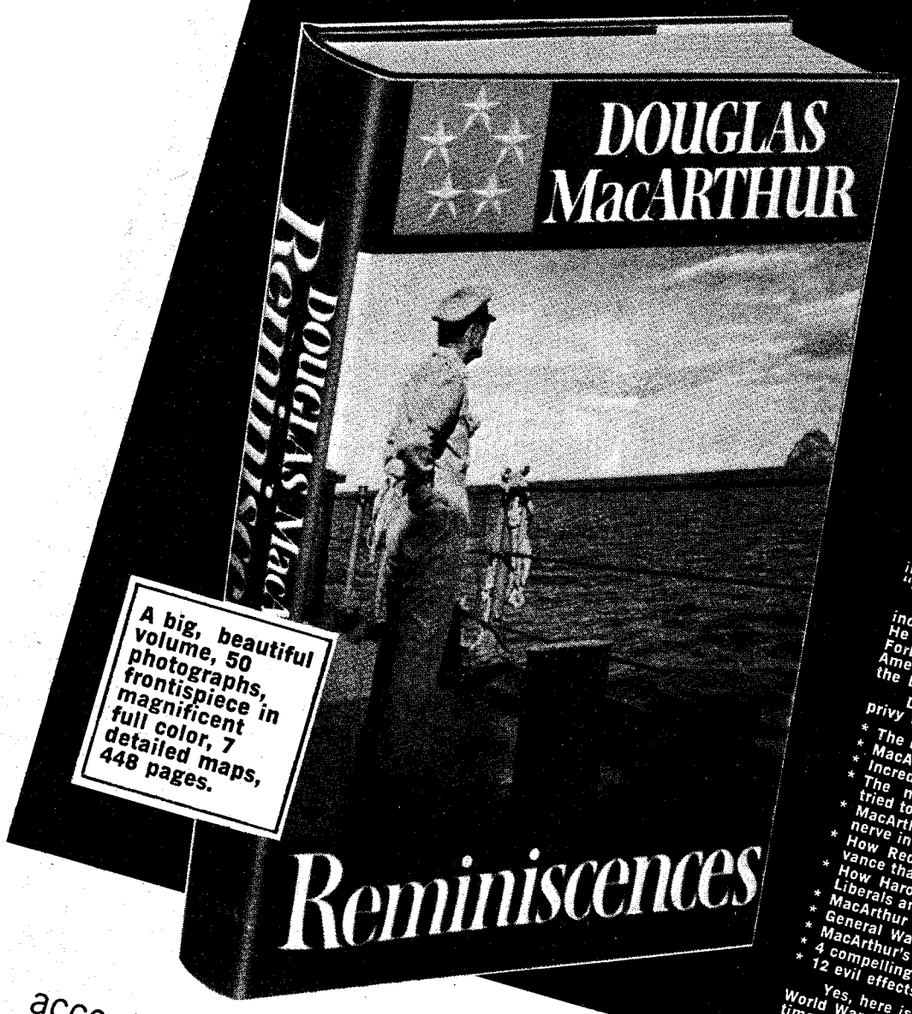
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